The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2769. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Australasian at this Port and the Kangaroo off Cape Race.

The National Defence Question in England.

SPEECH OF LORD PALMERSTON.

The Evacuation of Naples by the Neapolitan Troops.

GARIBALDI PREPARING TO INVADE NAPLES.

PROGRESS OF THE SYRIAN EXPEDITION.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS.

The screw steamship *Australasian*, Capt. HOCKLEY, which sailed from Liverpool at one P. M. on the 24th, and from Queenstown on the 25th of July, arrived at this port on Saturday evening.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool 25th, *via* Queenstown 26th ult., with 49 cabin and 245 steerage passengers, passed Cape Race at 11 P. M. Friday. She was boarded by the news-boat of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained. Much of the *Kangaroo's* report, however, is anticipated by the arrival of the *Australasian*.

The news by the *Australasian* has also been briefly anticipated by a Cape Race dispatch from the *Prince Albert*, which left Galway on the 25th.

The *Europa* reached Liverpool at four A. M., on the 22d ultimo.

The *United Kingdom*, from Quebec, arrived at Glasgow on the 23d.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th.

The steamship *Adriatic*, *en route* to Havre, with New-York mails and dates to the 14th instant, arrived off Hurst Castle telegraph station at eight A. M. on the 24th.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived on the 26th.

The Cunard screw steamer *Damascus* was advertised to leave Liverpool, on the 30th July, for Halifax and New York.

It was reported that a conference would be held at Paris in relation to Syria.

The Porte had notified the Western Powers of the conclusion of peace between the Druses and Maronites. He promised, nevertheless, to act with the utmost rigor against the authors of the massacres.

It was also reported that the Porte had protested against French intervention, and that the expedition was stopped.

A Paris telegram says the Sardinian Government consents to support GARIBALDI in a proposal for a six months' truce between Naples and him.

It was reported that the conference on the Swiss question had been indefinitely adjourned.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Toplitz on the 24th. The Prince Regent of Prussia had not arrived.

The House of Commons had adopted a resolution placing the mails and other contracts in future under the control of Parliament.

The *Daily News* City article, dated Wednesday evening, July 25, says: "The funds, to-day, were firmer, and closed at an improvement of ⅛ per cent. A rally occurred on the Paris Bourse this afternoon, but was not generally known till after the close of the Stock Exchange. The other markets were also firmer, and there was an almost general advance in British Railway stocks."

Advices from Paris state that the firm of GRANVILLE, in the hide and leather trade, had failed—liabilities £120,000.

The opening prices for consols on the 26th were 93¼ to 93⅜ for money and account; new threes, 93⅛ to 93⅜.

BRITISH DEFENCES.

Speech of the British Premier, Introducing a Resolution providing for extended Fortifications.

In the House of Commons, July 24, the order of the day being the report of the Special Committee on the National Defenses, Lord PALMERSTON said:

SIR: In proposing the resolution with which I shall conclude, I shall ask the House to take a brief retrospect. It is needless to say that the resolution has for its object to carry into effect, to the degree and in the manner which I shall state, the recommendations of the Commissioners whose report has been laid on the table of the House, with a view to secure by fortifications the dockyards, the ports of Dover and Portland, and also to create some central point upon Cannock Chase to serve as a substitute for, and as an assistance to, Woolwich.

DECAY OF THE ENGLISH DEFENSES.

The House will remember that, after the conclusion of the great war which ended in 1815, this country had established a virtual supremacy on the ocean, and by good fortune, and the bravery and gallantry of her sailors, had, during the war, swept from the seas all hostile fleets. As far as maritime power went we were then free from alarm of attacks from any quarter whatsoever. The nations of Europe, moreover, had been exhausting their resources, and had been greatly depressed in mind and spirit by the events of the war. There was hardly a country from the Tagus to Moscow which had not by turns been submerged by the tide of war and conquest, excepting this fortunate country, and I believe I may add Sweden. It was natural that the people of Europe, having been exhausted by that long-continued struggle, and having in almost every country suffered miseries and calamities which, let me say, fell more heavily upon the inhabitants of the country which was the scene of those operations than upon the contending armies [Hear, hear,]—I say it was natural that nations in that temper of mind should fix their thoughts and desires upon a long continuance of peace. For many years after the conclusion of peace, therefore, those who were responsible for the conduct of affairs in this country were content to rest upon the glories which we had gained, upon the recollection of the strength which we had displayed, and upon the victories we had achieved, and they thought it unnecessary to call upon the people of this country for any great exertions with a view to prospective dangers, which there was no reasonable ground for anticipating. The consequence was that for many years we acted as we had done during the war with respect to our dockyards and other vulnerable points, and as long as the movement of ships depended on the wind and on the chances of weather the calculation was a just one. We had then a very large fleet. No longer ago than 1848, I believe, we had 84 sail of the line; and as long as naval warfare was carried on by means of sailing ships we were in a condition, by our superior skill and aptitude for the sea, to rest upon the strength which we then possessed afloat. The same difficulties which interposed in 1804-5 to prevent a large army drawn up on the opposite coast of the Channel from crossing to this country continued to exist, and therefore successive Governments were justified in abstaining from any great effort for the purpose of artificial protection to our dockyards and other vulnerable points.

REVOLUTION CAUSED BY STEAM.

But the introduction of steam confessedly changed this state of things. Every man saw at once that the adoption of steam as a motive power afloat totally altered the character of naval warfare, and deprived us of much of the advantages of our insular position; that operations which, if not impossible, were extremely difficult while sailing vessels alone were employed, became comparatively easy the moment that steam was introduced; that, in fact, as Sir R. PEEL stated, steam had bridged the Channel; and, for the purposes of aggression, had almost made this country cease to be an island. These statements are better made only in general terms, and therefore I won't mention the degree to which the absence of artificial defences rendered us at particular and at critical periods liable to very unpleasant attacks from an enemy. But in 1847, I think, in consequence of an able memorandum drawn up by Sir John Burgoyne, the Duke of Wellington wrote that well-known letter in which he described, with all the knowledge that belonged to a great captain, the evils which his experience led him to anticipate in the event of this country being the scene of war. He drew the attention of the country to the want of artificial defences, and implored those who were charged with the conduct of affairs, to provide better for defence against possible attack. That appeal fell upon dead ears as far as the country was concerned. [Hear, hear.] Nations are slow to alter their perceptions. We were, indeed, in a position with regard to this country which may be expressed by the words *stat magna nominis umbra*. But the people of England could not be brought to realize that altered condition of things.

EFFECT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S APPEAL.

Something, though little, was indeed done in consequence of this appeal from one of the greatest masters of the art of war, the most learned and knowing in the science of attack and in the means of resisting it. The Government of Lord DERBY came into power, and I must do them the justice of saying that they took a great and important step towards placing this country in a position to defend itself by reorganizing and reëstablishing the militia. [Hear, hear.] It is due to them, and more especially to the right honorable gentleman (Mr. WALPOLE) who was then Home Secretary, and took great pains in arranging that force, to say that they did that for which the country ought to be grateful. [Hear, hear.] Before that time and since, when I was in office, I took steps with the view of arranging the artificial defences of the country upon some general system. I found that one department acted without the knowledge of the other, each independently, and without adopting those combined measures which were necessary. I, therefore, requested the Commander-in-Chief for the time being, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and the Secretary of War to meet at my office, and we established then a system of mutual concert and coöperation which laid a foundation for very great improvement in our defences both at home and in some of our military stations abroad. Since that time this system has gone on and it has prospered. At one time Portsmouth had no defence, save a saluting battery of comparatively small guns, while Plymouth was very imperfectly defended from the sea, and Sheerness had only one gun that was serviceable. I have heard, but do not know whether it is true or not, that soon after 1844 two French steamers came in for the ostensible purpose of coaling, and the commander having sent on shore to know whether a salute would be returned, they were informed that, as there was only one gun that was serviceable, they must excuse the lapse of some little interval between each fire. [A laugh.] But while at the period I have referred to those establishments were very imperfectly and inadequately defended, since then considerable progress has been made in all of them. I am bound to say, to the honor of my right honorable friend the Secretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief, that those two public officers have coöperated with the utmost cordiality, without the slightest official jealousy or the interference of anything like official etiquette, for the improvement of our army and the protection of the country in a manner which entitles both to the gratitude of the nation; and, owing to their exertions, a great advance has lately been made.

THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

My right honorable friend appointed a Commission to inquire into the present state of those most important points to which I have referred. The result of the Commission is a report, which is upon the table of this House. The recommendations of the Commissioners, which have been confirmed, after revision, by a Committee of military officers, called the Defence Committee, amount to a recommendation of a total outlay of £11,000,000, in which is included £1,500,000 for armaments and floating defences. I hold that it is absolutely necessary for the safety of the country that these recommendations should substantially be carried out. [Hear, hear.] Now, there are two modes of doing this. You may either vote annually such a portion of the annual income as the country would like to spend on a matter of this kind, and by so doing defer, perhaps, for eighteen or twenty years, the accomplishment of these defences; or you may take that course which it will be my duty to recommend, and endeavor to complete them at the earliest possible period, [hear, hear,] without at the same time laying upon the country, for a considerable period of years, a larger annual burden than would be incurred if you prosecuted these works more slowly. I mean you may, by raising by terminable annuities to run for 30 years a sum that would be sufficient, in the course of three or four years, to complete these works—you may get immediately, or within a short period, the security you require; and you will not lay upon the country a much heavier burden than that which would be incurred if you were to wait until the slow process of annual votes brought these works to a conclusion. [Hear, hear.]

NECESSITY OF THE PROPOSED WORKS.

My opinion is that if these works are necessary, and I think common sense shows you they are necessary—[hear, hear,]—if they are necessary, they are necessary as soon as we can get them. [Hear, hear.] They are necessary for time present, [hear, hear,] and it would be folly to postpone for eighteen or twenty years the completion of defences against dangers which I hope may not arise, but dangers which we may contemplate as possible, and which, if possible, may be possible in the course of a comparatively short space of time. [Hear, hear.] Now, that is a course which I know is to a certain degree a departure from ordinary usage; it is contrary to principle to raise money by loans for the annual expenditure of the country. To do so for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenses of the year would be as spendthrift a proceeding as for an individual to borrow money every year to pay his household expenses. We know what would be the fate of an individual, and the country which did so would, no doubt, be brought into great embarrassment. But, by recent legislation, Parliament has empowered and encouraged individuals to raise money by loans, either from the Exchequer-bill Commissioner or from private companies, for the purpose of effecting permanent improvements upon their landed property, and spreading the repayment over a considerable period. Now, what is sound policy, recognized by Parliament, in the case of individuals cannot be unwise or inexpedient as regards the greater and more important interests of the nation. By raising money by terminable annuities we could prevent that loan from becoming a permanent addition to the debt of this country. I think that ought to be avoided in all cases where it is possible, and in the present case I am convinced it is possible.

MENACING ASPECT OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS—ATTITUDE OF NAPOLEON III.

Now, as to the necessity of these works, I think it is impossible for any man to cast his eyes over Europe, and to see what is passing there, without being convinced that the future is not free from danger. It is difficult to say where the storm may burst, but the horizon is charged with clouds which betoken the possibility of a tempest. [Hear, hear.] The House, of course, knows that in the main I am speaking of our immediate neighbor across the Channel, and there is no use disguising it. [Hear.] It is in no unfriendly spirit that I am speaking. No one has any right to take offence at considerations and reflections which are purely founded upon the principles of self-defence. [Hear, hear.] We have, it is true, recently concluded a commercial arrangement with France. [A laugh.] These are not matters to be treated with levity. [Hear, hear.] These are not arrangements without great value, [hear, hear,] for it is well known that nations which have with each other great commercial intercourse—nations between which great mutual interests are involved in the maintenance of peace—are less likely to fall out and become antagonists than nations between which those ties are not cemented. [Hear, hear.] But at the same time these things are not brought about at once. A great nation which has not hitherto been much addicted to commerce, whose mind, whose feelings, and whose glories have chiefly been in relation to warlike operations—such a nation cannot be expected on a sudden to be entirely free from its former habits, and at once to comprehend all the benefits and advantages that would arise from peaceful and commercial relations. I hope much from this treaty, but that treaty alone would be a frail security to a great nation like this, with extensive interests, with great wealth, and whose shores are more open to attack than the land frontier of any country. ["hear, hear,"] because, whereas upon a land frontier the points of attack can be pretty well guessed, and can be guarded, a country whose frontiers are the sea is open to attack at any point to which an enemy able to command the sea may choose to direct his opposing force. Therefore I say it would be folly to rely upon the future effects of the commercial treaty when we know that we have vulnerable points which require artificial defences, and that we have the means of providing those artificial defences. ["Hear, hear."] Is there nothing in the state of Europe that leads us to think that we might by the course of events be called upon to defend ourselves against hostile attack? We see in France an army of six hundred and odd thousand men, of whom four hundred and odd thousands are actually under arms, and the remainder are merely on furlough, and can be called into the ranks in a fortnight. That army is greater than France requires for the purposes of defence. ["Hear, hear."] No nation in the world would think, unprovoked, of attacking France. Nothing could be gained by it; no one could expect to dismember France, and no one would fare otherwise than ill who ventured upon an unprovoked attack upon France; and therefore for the defence of France we may pronounce that vast army unnecessary. I do not mean to say that that army is raised for the deliberate purpose of aggression. I trust it is not, but the possession of power to aggress frequently gives the desire to do so. [Hear, hear.] You cannot, you are not entitled to rely on the forbearance of a stronger neighbor. You are bound to make your defensive means proportionate to his means of aggression. [Hear, hear.] But is it only on land that the arrangements of France are disproportionate to her necessities for defence? We know that the utmost exertions have been made, and still are making, to create a navy [hear, hear] very nearly equal to our own—a navy which cannot be required for purposes of defence of France, and which, therefore, we are justified in looking upon as a possible antagonist we may have to encounter—a navy which would give to our neighbors the means of transporting within a few hours a large and formidable number of troops to our coast. [Hear, hear.] While, on the one hand, the French navy has increased far beyond any amount that it has reached since the end of the last war, our navy has, on the other, from the change that has taken place from sailing ships to steam, necessarily diminished in numbers. [Hear, hear.] We had at one time, as I have stated, 84 sail of the line, all sailing vessels; and they have been necessarily greatly reduced. The right hon. Baronet opposite, (Sir J. PAKINGTON,) when he was at the head of the Admiralty, did good service in proceeding to substitute steam line-of-battle ships for sailing line-of-battle ships. I trust we are going on in the same course, and that in a short time we shall establish our navy on such a footing of superiority to that of any neighboring Power as is absolutely necessary for our existence as a nation. [Hear, hear.] I say, however, that in the present state of things we have no right to rely for our security on the mere forbearance of a rival Power. [Hear, hear.] Our interests are spread over the whole surface of the globe. Agents in every quarter are at all times liable, through an excess of zeal or a mistaken sense of duty, to lead the nations they represent into difficulties; and no one can answer from day to day that something may not happen in some part of the world that will lead to disagreeable communications between different Powers. [Hear, hear.] With the utmost desire that these matters may be amicably adjusted, yet, if one country is obviously greatly the strongest and another country greatly the weakest, it is very difficult for any arrangement to be made. [Hear, hear.] The stronger Power naturally exacts conditions which the weaker may not be disposed to grant, and though, in the case of an arbitrary monarchy and despotic Government things might be easily arranged, yet where the Power consists of a high-spirited and patriotic nation, with free institutions and with the popular feeling manifested on every public event, you may be quite sure that the bulk of the nation, who are not responsible for consequences, and who do not know very often the difficulties and dangers that a certain course might produce, would revolt against the concessions made by the Government; and if they were told that those concessions were rendered necessary by the absence of the means of defence, or by the neglect of former Governments to provide for the security of the country, they might be tempted to vent their indignation against those in power, and lay the seeds of future dissensions. [Hear, hear.] Thus, for the sake of peace, it is desirable that we should not live upon forbearance, but that we should be able fully and effectually to defend ourselves. [Hear, hear.] When that is the case no foreign country will, without ample reason and provocation,—which I trust we never shall give—disturb the state of peaceful relations that may exist. [Hear, hear.]

POINTS AT WHICH ENGLAND IS VULNERABLE.

What are the dangers to which we are exposed? They are of two kinds—I speak now only of the United Kingdom, and say nothing of the colonies or our various foreign possessions. The danger to which we should be exposed would be that of invasion, for one or two, or I may say three purposes—either with the hope of conquest, which I think no country would imagine to be possible [hear]; or, next, to to get possession of the metropolis, and there levy heavy contributions, and by overbearing the spirit and hopes of the country, dictate in the capital, terms of peace that would be ignominious to the country and advantageous to the invader. [Hear, hear.] The third, and, as I think, the more probable attempt, would be by a sudden attack, by sea and land, or by land if the sea defences were too strong to take possession of—on our naval arsenals, the cradles of our navy, which is our national strength, and by destroying at the root our naval forces, to lay us open afterwards to other measures of aggression which they might be enabled to carry out. [Hear, hear.] I dismiss from my mind the idea that any foreign Power would dream of conquering this country with the view of permanent possession, as I do not believe it would enter the mind of any one. [Hear, hear.] No doubt London might be open to invasion, but London is too vast a space to be surrounded by fortifications. [Hear, hear.]

You cannot fortify London as you can Paris. London must be defended in the field. [Hear, hear.] There are strong natural positions between the coast and London, which, skilfully taken advantage of, might enable even a small force to repel a larger force, and successfully drive back an invasion. [Hear, hear.] And there is this to be said, that whatever amount of force an enemy might land on our shores, so long as we retain our naval power, that force must ultimately be lost, because its communications would be cut off, its supplies rendered impossible, and sooner or later, it would be compelled to surrender. [Hear, hear.] It might do great mischief; it might cause extensive destruction of life and property, and entail great misery on the country; but the ultimate success of such an operation would not, I apprehend, enter the mind of any military man or be regarded as one likely to be attended with permanent advantage to an enemy, except in so far as it might inflict injury on this country. [Hear.]

PROTECTION OF THE DOCK-YARDS.

The operation which I apprehend is most likely to be attempted is that of landing a considerable force for the purpose of destroying our dock-yards. [Hear, hear.] If your dock-yards are destroyed your navy is cut up by the roots. If any naval action were to take place your enemy, whatever the success of it might be, would have his dock-yards and arsenals to refit, and replenish and reconstruct, while, with your dock-yards burned and your stores dispersed, you would have no means of refitting your navy. [Hear, hear.] If ever we lose the command of the sea what becomes of this country? [Hear, hear.] Only let honorable gentlemen consider how dependent we are for everything that constitutes national wealth, aye, and a large portion of national food, on free communication by sea. We import about 10,000,000 quarters of corn annually, besides enormous quantities of coffee, sugar, tea and cotton, which is next to corn for the support of the people, by enabling them to earn their food. [Hear, hear.] Our wealth depends on the exportation of the products of our industry, which we exchange for those things that are necessary for our social position. Our exports amount to considerably more than 100 millions in value annually. [Hear, hear.] Picture to yourselves for a moment such places as Liverpool, Bristol, London and the Thames blockaded by a hostile force. [Hear, hear.] What would become of the industry and wealth of the country in such a case? The effect of the landing of any number of troops upon our shores it is impossible to contemplate without fear and alarm, nay, without horror, and such a result is one which no gentleman ought to regard as possible. [Hear, hear.] Some gentlemen think that we keep up excessive peace establishments in regard to troops, but at least we ought to be prepared to resist whatever force can be brought against us. [Hear, hear.] If London were in danger, what you would want would be to fight a battle, or two battles, or three, if you please—the first, I hope, would be sufficient [hear, hear]—with the greatest amount of military force you could bring against the force that attacked you. But your army being limited, and your military means limited, and your dockyards being points that require defence, the way to get the largest possible force to meet an enemy in the field is to make arrangements for requiring the smallest amount of military force to defend your dock-yards and arsenals. [Hear, hear.] It is obvious that if large forces are required to defend your dock-yards, you cannot concentrate for the defence of London that amount of force which would be necessary to meet an invading army. Therefore it is demonstrable that fortifications for your dock-yards—the effect of which will be to equalize, by artificial means, for purposes of resistance, the smaller force within, and the larger force without, these fortifications—will be, in fact, means for the defence of London, because they will set free a large amount of force for the defence of the Capital by operations in the field. [Hear, hear.] There are those who say, why should you confine your defences to such places as Portsmouth, Plymouth, Devonport, Pembroke, and the like, and leave London undefended?

THE BEST DEFENCE OF LONDON.

Where are your fortifications for London? they say. My answer to them is that bastions and works are not a defence for a great, vast city like London, surrounded as it is by districts as large and as thickly populated as any of the villages in the interior. Really, the only defence for London is an army in the field, and any means which enable you to make that army as large as your military establishments will allow are directly subservient to the defence of the capital itself. [Hear, hear.] Then we are told that we ought not to confine our arrangements to our dockyards, and other such points—that there are other points of great importance—Liverpool, for instance, a port of great wealth and importance, Bristol, Newcastle, and other points. My answer to those who make this objection is that we have not neglected these outports, but that the defence of these great commercial towns need not be of the same kind and character as those required for your dockyards. These towns partake in a great degree of the nature of London. They contain vast populations, for whose supply it would be difficult to provide if they were surrounded by walled inclosures covering a vast space of ground, with suburbs extending far beyond them; and fortifications, unless they stand on a space entirely free from houses, would be of no use. To defend those towns, therefore, by land against a force once landed would be as difficult as to provide a similar defence for London. These towns are not likely to be attacked by an army landed for the purpose of occupying them. What Government at all skilled in military operations would think of sending a large force to attack Liverpool, even with a certainty of success? Liverpool taken, no doubt, would create a great deal of loss and injury to the district which surrounds it, but Liverpool taken would not have the same effect on the political existence of the country as London taken. [Hear, hear.] It is clear, therefore, that the enemy who wanted to strike a blow would go at once to the heart of the country. [Hear, hear.] He would go to London, he would not waste his time and throw away his resources by an attack of that sort merely on experiment. [Hear, hear.] We have taken measures—my right honorable friend the Secretary for War is now pursuing them—to protect not merely Liverpool and Bristol, but several other commercial ports, from the only kind of attack to which they are liable—the attack of small squadrons for the purposes of mischief and levying contributions, without any large force being landed. That protection can be given by batteries, either permanent or in the nature of earthworks, for which means can be provided in a different manner from that to which we resort in this case. We have therefore thought it right to follow the recommendations of the Military Commissioners, and confine these defensive works to the points which they have indicated.

THE FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

Some objected to the sum estimated as necessary, but he hoped they would consider what other countries had done. It was not intended to provide out of this sum to be raised by annuities for floating batteries and similar defences; for it was thought they might be provided by the usual means within the next few years. The whole sum estimated by the Commissioners, as necessary, would thus be reduced to £9,000,000. Of this sum, £1,885,000 was required for the purchase of land, leaving £7,115,000 for works alone. Now, what had France done in 1841? France granted £13,000,000 for fortifications; and the defence of Paris cost £5,000,000, the works of which were done by soldiers at their ordinary pay; works were still going on at Cherbourg, for which £8,000,000 had been appropriated, and at Toulon £4,000,000 was being expended. In Germany the same was being done. The fortifications of Coblentz and Rastadt cost £3,000,000, and in Italy the fortifications of Alessandria cost 7,000,000f., whilst in Russia the fortress of Cronstadt was so strong that none of our naval officers, with their splendid fleet and undoubted courage, dared approach it. But even now Russia was not idle, and every other country was strengthening its coasts. When the fortifications proposed by the Commissioners were completed, which he trusted they would be in a short time, this country would be placed in an efficient state of defence, and if we were attacked, there was no doubt we should be able to bring a force into the field sufficient to resist any invader. During the last great war we had 450,000 volunteers, and we had now 130,000; and there was no doubt that if danger became imminent that number would be vastly increased. We should show that we have the unconquerable will and courage which would never yield; but notwithstanding this it would be criminal on the part of this country, with the report of the Commissioners before it, not to provide adequate means of defence. Any government which failed to call upon the House of Commons to give it the means to provide for these necessary defences would fail in its duty, and would be guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor; and, he would not hesitate to say, would deserve to be impeached. He could not believe that any House of Commons would refuse to meet this appeal, made to it by the responsible Government; and he was sure that any House of Commons, which did refuse to respond to it would lose irretrievably, and for ever, the confidence and good opinion of the people of this country. [Cheers.] In conclusion, the noble Lord said: I will propose the following resolution. "That it is the opinion of this Committee that, towards providing for the construction of works for the defence of the royal dockyards and arsenals, and for the forts of Dover and Portland, and the erection of a central arsenal, a sum not exceeding £2,000,000 be voted, to be charged on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, and that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury be authorized to raise the said sum by annuities for a term not exceeding 30 years, such annuities to be also charged on the Consolidated Fund." [Cheers.] I do not propose to ask the House to vote the whole sum of £9,000,000 at once. The works must necessarily be spread over a period of three or five years, and this sum is as much as we think can be advantageously spent during the next twelve months. We shall, therefore, limit our demand for the present to this amount, reserving to ourselves the power to apply annually to Parliament for such successive portions of the £9,600,000 as may be found necessary, and each successive year an account will be laid before Parliament of the appropriation of the money so voted. I propose to bring in an appropriation bill for this purpose, by means of which money so raised should be kept as a separate account from the ordinary revenue of the year, and be solely applicable for the purpose of these fortifications. [Cheers.] In the year 1867, annuities to the annual amount of £580,000, which had been created in 1853, will fall in. That sum will more than cover the charge on account of £9,000,000, which is now asked for these purposes. It is, therefore, only between the present year and 1867 that any additional charge will be required. I think the course proposed will provide adequately for the defence of these important positions, and will, at the same time, involve as small an annual charge as it is possible to arrange. I have only to add that the two millions will be applied to the defence of all the places and arsenals to which I have adverted. I hope that the Committee will pass this resolution to-night, as there will be ample opportunities, on its various stages, to discuss the scheme. The noble Lord sat down amid considerable applause.

Mr. HUBBARD condemned the plan of raising the money by annuities, and thought that the Government might have had confidence in the patriotism and public spirit of the House of Commons, and trust it to provide for the extinction of this charge out of the annual revenue of the year.

Mr. BRIGHT said that during the whole course of his experience he had never heard such a proposal as that which the noble Lord had made submitted to the House without some previous notice having been given. The scheme proposed was of a gigantic nature, and nothing had been said by the noble Lord to warrant the expenditure of such a sum. Believing that the question was one which required the most serious consideration, he should move that the chairman at once report progress, and intimated that if any honorable gentleman would support him, he would keep on dividing the House on his amendment.

After further discussion, in which Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, the Premier, and others participated, the subject was postponed to July 30.

RECEPTION OF THE SPEECH.

A minute from the Horse Guards, in approbation of the report of the National Defence Commission, declares that an increase in the army ought also to take place.

The London *Daily News* describes the reception given to the measure. It was greatly cheered on the Tory side, and this fact is noted by the *Daily News* as the indication of a deliberate purpose amongst that party to foment discord between France and England.

The *Daily News* objects to the proposition of Lord PALMERSTON as part of a plan which the Government have not the courage to disclose. Nobody entertains a moment's doubt that the inevitable sequel of the plan already announced, is a large increase of the regular army. We are told we ought not to trust any longer in our naval resources; but if our fleet is not strong enough to give security it can be made so. A Channel fleet would constitute the safety of our dockyards as much as of the rest of the coast, if it were within call and if it were as strong as it should be.

The *Daily News* City article says: Notwithstanding the financial explanations the funds have not rallied. Attention was directed to the firmness adopted by the Premier in alluding to the policy and possible designs of France. The fresh fall which has taken place on the Paris Bourse to-day is attributed to Lord PALMERSTON'S remarks. The Bourse was also affected by anxieties of a financial character. It is generally believed, in spite of all official denials, that a Government loan will be brought forward in some form before long. France has now two expeditions on foot—one to China and the other to Syria—and our own experience is conclusive that the ordinary sources of revenue must be inadequate. In the share market, as in the other departments of the Stock Exchange, business was almost suspended. The discount market retains the easy appearance lately noticed. The best short bills are discounted at a fraction below the Bank minimum, but for six months' paper 5⅛ per cent. is still asked. At the Bank business was quiet.

The London *Herald* remarks that the earnestness of Lord PALMERSTON'S tone is a pretty good guarantee that the work to be taken in hand will be well done, and that the Government had at last roused into something like vigilance and solicitude respecting the national defences.

The London *Post* says that the speeches ought to explain to Europe the exact attitude of England towards foreign States in regard to the possibilities of the future, and it ought to restrain within the limits of reason and probability the invasion panic amongst our countrymen.

The London *Chronicle* remarks that "uneasiness" is the word which expresses the feeling excited by Lord PALMERSTON'S speech. Uneasiness felt both in the House and out of it.

From the London Times, July 24.

The House of Commons ought not to require any apology for self-defence, and does not ask any apology. Its members are sufficiently acquainted with the merits of a defensive attitude in dealing with one another. You don't suspect your neighbors of wishing to insult you, but he will like you all the better for wishing to be respected, and even a little feared If you build a strong party-wall between your own house and your neighbor's, it is not because you suspect him of a design to defraud an insurance company, or think his house more than commonly inflammable. It is enough for you that, should he happen to catch fire, you will be in some danger. If you raise walls and screens between your garden and his, you simply wish to spare him all temptation to an illicit curiosity. Indeed, half the apparatus of civilization is protective, and even exclusive. So Lord PALMERSTON was simply resting his application on the ordinary and palpable merits of the case when he last night asked the House for two millions to be immediately raised by Terminable Annuities and spent within a year on our fortifications. There was no occasion for reserve. The utmost frankness was due to the House, and nothing less to any neighbor, far or near. Lord PALMERSTON meant nothing more than that with six hundred thousand men arms or on furlough within sight of our shores, aided by a fleet almost equal to our own, both wholly unnecessary for defence, and wielded by the changeable Government of an excitable people, we have to look to ourselves. We don't wish to be at the mercy of anything stronger than ourselves, and not able to answer for its own actions. Such a Power may not even wish to subdue us, but it may be urged on by its own passions, and even by the follies of our own representatives and agents, to humble our pride, to do us considerable damage, to destroy our arsenals or lay our metropolis under ransom. Whatever has been done or even attempted against France herself, she may naturally wish to retaliate, and this alone would be a reason for sufficient defence. Lord PALMERSTON puts the case with all the feeling of the generous rival who takes pleasure in contemplating the stalwart form and sinewy fabric of the foe with whom he is about to measure himself. We have an antagonist worthy of ourselves; let us, then, be worthy of him. A few years back we were quite at the mercy of France, so slack had we grown. It did us no good. Out of that slackness of ours has arisen a preposterous ambition to beat us even on our own element. What we are now doing is to make up for arrears; and heavy as the estimates for these arrears may seem, Lord PALMERSTON shows that they are not more than other countries are paying.

With some little abatement, Lord PALMERSTON adheres to the recommendation of the Commissioners, and proposes that the works be immediately commenced. The magnitude of any conceivable plan for the defence of the metropolis is a sufficient reason for its omission from any programme, especially if it has to pass through the House of Commons. Perhaps, therefore, it was unnecessary that Lord PALMERSTON should commit himself to the military opinion that the proper defence for a large metropolis is an army in the field. A large army has not always been able to save a metropolis, even under favorable circumstances; for, if it happens to be beaten, it must make good its retreat, whether a metropolis be behind it or not. But, as was shown last night, the enemy might land a large army, and we might chance to have only a small one, and then that would certainly happen which usually happens under such circumstances. However this may be, we are only to proceed on the basis of our existing defences, throwing out our arms to meet the longer arms of the possible invader. It is only the logical consequence of what we are doing already, and have been doing for these four hundred years. The House of Commons can no more object to adapting our defences to the last improvements in the art of attack than it could in former days to substitute guns for crossbows, and earthworks for stone walls. The single case of the Isle of Wight is conclusive as to the necessity of marching with the times. We have occasionally weather so settled in what we call our variable climate, that a steam fleet might cross from Cherbourg in the course of the night, and land a force in that Isle sufficient to overpower such troops as they might find in it. In a few hours it would be able to bring guns to bear with fatal effect on the shipping at Spithead, and even at Portsmouth. The art of destruction is not only improved; it is still improving, insomuch that before we have armed ourselves, at immense cost, with one kind of gun, another has been discovered which promises to be better; and there are absolutely no bounds to the power of ordnance. What we hear every day at Shoeburyness, and what we saw the other day at Wimbledon, are sufficient to warn us to keep the enemy further from our butts, if these butts happen to be dockyards and arsenals containing our navy and the materials for its construction and repair.

No one would desire the necessary improvement of our defences to be the work of a Minister, taken upon trust by a confiding Parliament, for better or for worse. We all share with Mr. BRIGHT his laudable anxiety to take an intelligent part in this momentous undertaking. Even after Lord PALMERSTON'S very frank exposition, and after Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT'S lucid statement of particulars, it was not to be expected that the House should adopt at once the Resolution laid before it. True, every member had a copy of the Report, of which the Resolution professes to be the sum; true, too, every member had probably made up his mind; but there is a decency in these things, and the British Legislature is especially coy in its deference to the administrative power. A week is given for deliberation, and that week may be turned to some purpose. We would fain hope that the delay may be turned to some purpose. We would fain hope that the delay will not be productive of the usual consequences. If five hundred independent minds are to study the Report of the Defense Commission with no other wish than to arrive at perfectly original and incompatible conclusions, and to act upon them, at whatever risk, why then the Report will only add one more layer to the monumental pile. A certain degree of submission, or at least coöperation, is necessary when the public safety is in question. It is not everybody who knows how to attack a fort, or how to construct one; so we must defer to authority, whatever its value. One thing is very conclusive—the French find their works at Cherbourg, Toulon, and elsewhere, colossal as are their scale and their cost, totally unequal to the increased powers of modern artillery. They are therefore driven to the course recommended by our own Commissioners—advancing their defenses to meet the longer range of the enemy's guns. We can do nothing less with our own much less efficient fortifications.

The London *Times* City Article says: "Lord PALMERSTON'S speech, last night, has been regarded as a dignified expression of the thoughts which, for two or three years past, have occupied the mind of every prudent man. The stock market opened with a decided tendency to firmness, and the general transactions of the day were at an advance. The fall on the Paris Bourse, to-day, was nearly one-half per cent. In the Foreign Exchanges, this afternoon, the rates on Holland and Hamburg were slightly higher. No gold was taken to the bank to-day. In the railway market there has been a fresh rise in Sheffields, and other stocks were generally firm.

THE TWO SICILIES.

Evacuation of the Island of Sicily by the Neapolitans—Preparations for a Campaign on the Mainland—Affairs at Naples—Garibaldi and his Movements.

A dispatch, dated Naples, July 23, says: "Messina and Syracuse have been evacuated by the Royal troops, who are being transported to Naples in steamers."

A dispatch of the day previous announces that Melazzo had been attacked by GARIBALDI, and that, in order to avoid civil war, the King of Naples had ordered the total evacuation of Sicily by the Royal troops.

The Garibaldians occupied Melazzo.

GARIBALDI quitted Palermo on the 18th to join Col. MEDICI at his camp near Melazzo, and it is presumed he headed the attack on that place. According to an authenticated report, however, GARIBALDI had disembarked on the Neapolitan coast.

A war tax of two per cent. had been imposed on the property of the convents and the clergy in Sicily.

Telegrams from Naples of the 22d announce that it had been resolved that the King of Sardinia should send an aide-de-camp with an autographic letter to GARIBALDI, requesting him not to attack the Continental possessions of the King of Naples.

PAVARO, DAGOSTIM, NUNTZUIANE, DEBBE and SCHOLETTA have been sent away from Naples.

The chiefs of the revolutionary movement at Naples had caused an illumination of the whole city. Crowds of people shouted "Garibaldi for ever," in defiance of the Royalists. About ten of the late Police agents have been killed.

Up to the present time the number of volunteers who have gone to Sicily from Northern and Central Italy amounts in all to 14,000.

The London *Post* has received a dispatch from Paris, which says everything leads to the belief that GARIBALDI is directing his expedition against the mainland, but no confirmation of the fact has yet been received.

The London *News* of the 23d says:

We publish great news of Sicily. Our Naples correspondent informs us that King FRANCIS II. shrinks from the struggle for his last stronghold in that island. The arrival of MEDICI and a small but heroic army at Melazzo appears to have determined his resolution to withdraw all his forces to the main land, and accordingly orders have been given for the complete evacuation of Sicily. We are not informed whether the withdrawal of the Bourbon army takes place under a capitulation, as our latest advices from Sicily mention the warfare as still continued. If the forms of an armistice and a convention are observed, the evacuation of Messina with its ample war material must of necessity take many days. If not, GARIBALDI'S belligerent rights remain unimpaired, and it will only be for him to consider as a matter of policy whether he shall quicken by a few rear blows the departure of the enemy.

The illustrious General may fairly claim for himself and his troops all the credit of this success, notwithstanding the reserve of merit made by the King in assigning motives of humanity for the resolution he has taken. The King well knows GARIBALDI'S policy; knows that that General will not halt until he has proved whether the Bourbon or the Italian cause has most energy in the Sicilian States. His advisers must have told him that there is no such thing as buying peaceable possession of the continent by the surrender of the island. GARIBALDI leads an army too small for conquest. His power depends on the welcome he receives. In a territory where he is not wanted he can do nothing. Palermo was given up because the Bourbon cause had no root in the soil, and because the army had no faith in its flag. GARIBALDI will no doubt advance to the mainland, carrying the touchstone of war. If he should be received by the people and the army as an intruder, his followers are too few to violate the rights of the nation; but if he should be hailed as a liberator, nothing can save the reigning dynasty. The Neapolitan Government may have judged that the crown might be more advantageously defended on the mainland than in Sicily, after what experience has taught of the efficiency and fidelity of its fleet; but it is difficult to believe that it has surrendered its stronghold from any higher or less interested motive. The impending evacuation of Messina is a confession of defeat, and a new and great tribute to the strength of the Italian cause. FRANCIS II. cannot hope that his flag will ever fly again from the citadel of that town; he knows that in giving it up he gives it up forever, Gen. GARIBALDI'S warlike preparations have now attained an extent and power which make it improbable he will long remain inactive. We sincerely trust that a spirit of moderation and unity will prevail at Palermo, and permitting the machine of civil government to work easily, leave him free to prosecute the great task before him.

The Turin papers publish the following letter from GARIBALDI, containing his instructions to Gen. LA MASA, who has arrived at Turin:

PALERMO, Friday, July 13, 1860.

Gen. LA MASA is charged by me to visit all parts of Italy, France and England, for the purpose of procuring for Sicily all possible assistance in money, arms, vessels of war and steamers, and to represent to Governments and nations the Sicilian revolution in its true light; its sole object being annexation to the other States of King VICTOR EMANUEL.

G. GARIBALDI.

PROCLAMATION OF GARIBALDI.

Certain apochryphal letters from soldiers who had deserted to GARIBALDI and repented of having done so, having been circulated in the ranks of the Neapolitan army, the Secret Committee at Naples published and circulated the following proclamation by GARIBALDI:

GENTLEMEN. We have to create an army of two hundred thousand men. I much appreciate and esteem volunteers; nevertheless, I would rather make a Colonel of a loyal Captain who knows his business well than of an advocate. I prefer to make a captain of a Sergeant than of a surgeon. If you are royalists, I am so too; but, King for King, I prefer VICTOR EMANUEL, who will one day lead us all against the Austrians, to FRANCIS of Bourbon, who sets Italians against Italians. Gentlemen, it is for you to choose. We shall conquer without you, but I should be proud to conquer with you.

G. GARIBALDI.

HONORS TO COL. TUCKERY—REGENERATED ITALY TO REDEEM HUNGARY.

The following order of the day was issued by GARIBALDI upwards of a month ago for the funeral of the Hungarian General, TUCKERY. Some Italian letters alluded to the document at the time, but its complete text has only just reach us:

Col. TUCKERY is dead. The Cacciatori of the Alps lose one of their best chiefs, one of their bravest and dearest comrades. Varese, Como, Calatafimi, Palermo, saw TUCKERY, the first among the first, attack the enemy. In the last combat, it was he who led the courageous soldiers and officers of the Guides, who had the honor of entering the first into Palermo. He has died of his wounds, our good, our brave, our worthy friend, the worthy representative of the classic land of bravery—of Italy's sister.

The fraternity of the two peoples, cemented by blood upon the field of battle, is imperishable. Free Italy is answerable and responsible in the face of the world for the freedom of Hungary. The sons of this land will answer the cry of war against tyranny, raised on the banks of the Danube, the very day when the broken chains of our brothers shall be changed into swords for fighting the oppressors.

Yes! The Italians swear upon the tomb of the heroic martyr, that the cause of Hungary shall be theirs, and that they will repay with their blood the blood she has shed for them.

G. GARIBALDI.

THE SYRIAN OUTBREAK.

Rumors of a Treaty—Preparations of France and England—The Views of the British Cabinet—Recent Intelligence.

The London *Post*, of July 23, says:

"We have reson to believe that an important telegram has been received officially, stating that a treaty of peace was signed on the 10th inst. between the Maronites and the Druses. This event will of course obviate at once the necessity, as well as the difficulties, of any foreign intervention."

No new movements are reported from Syria.

In the meantime, however, the intervention of France was becoming a fixed fact. The *Moniteur* says:

"The proposals made by France, with the object of arresting the effusion of blood in Syria, and of protecting the Christian inhabitants, have been acknowledged by the Great Powers. England is ready to coöperate with vessels, and recognizes the expediency of sending a *corps d'armée*, of which France would furnish the whole, or the greater part. Austria and Russia have given the same opinion. The Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs has gone to receive the orders of the Prince Regent on the subject. A Convention is to be signed for determining the character and objects of the European intervention. The acquiescence of the Porte is now only awaited."

The French Division under Gen. TROCHA, from the Camp of Chalons, was to embark on the 23d at Marseilles for the coast of Syria. The present division, which, it is said, will be followed at no great interval by a second, consists of 8,000 infantry exclusive of 3,000 or 4,000 marines, engineers, artillery, and wagon train, in all about 13,000 men.

It was reported at Paris that ABD-EL KADER was to be entrusted with the Government of Syria. The French Consular reports from Syria state that the massacres are the result of a conspiracy of Musseleman fanatics. A report having been spread among the Druses that European diplomacy was about to drive away the Turks from Europe, the Druses determined to exterminate the Christians in Syria. The French Consuls, therefore, state that the Porte will be unable to repress a rising organized in its own favor.

A Paris letter says that England will send a fleet of men-of-war and 3,500 men to Beyrout.

Three Dutch war steamers had been ordered to Beyrout.

FRENCH SEMI OFFICIAL VIEWS.

The *Constitutionnel* published an article signed by M. GRANDGUILLOT, of which the following is a summary:

"Europe will, like France, answer by the most energetic adhesion to the noble initiative of the Emperor. Nobody will be astonished to learn that French troops will very soon be embarked in order to carry assistance to the Christians in the East, and thus to support a cause which is common to all the interests of Europe.

The peaceful and lawful existence of the Christians of the East has been guaranteed by the Powers who signed the treaties of 1856. The initiative which we are taking is, therefore, but the faithful execution of our engagements.

The Sultan had well understood this when he addressed his letter to the Emperor. Unhappily, it is to be feared that Turkey is incapable of a resting the massacres of the Christians, and it is impossible to allow the hazards of an uncertain repression. The defection of the Turkish troops is also possible. The destinies of the inhabitants are placed under the double safeguard of the treaties and of the honor of France. It is evidently in concert with the Powers and with the Sultan that France is about to act in Syria.

The Eastern question has for a long while been considered as one of those which may most disturb the world. The best means for preventing grave complications is to resolve, by a decisive and sincere course of action from the beginning, those difficulties which the want of energy and frankness might perhaps render irremediable."

THE BASIS OF INTERVENTION.

In the House of Commons, July 23, Sir JAMES FERGUSSON inquired whether the report was correct that a reconciliation between the tribes of Lebanon had taken place; whether the Goverment were in possession of information that French troops had embarked or were about to embark in the south of France for service in the East; whether any interference which might take place in Syria would be confined to the coast or be extended inland; whether the Government had consented to intervention in Syria by force of arms, or whether they would protest against any such intervention until the consent of the Porte had been obtained?

Lord J. RUSSELL—Without answering the assertions which the honorable and gallant member had read from French and Belgian newspapers, I may state what has occurred with respect to this very painful subject. Some time ago, upon the receipt of an account of massacres committed by the Druses on or near the coast of Syria, an order was sent to the Admiralty that Admiral MARTIN should proceed thither, should put himself in communication with the Consuls, and, if necessary, in order to stay the progress of the massacres, should be authorized to land the Marines of his fleet. Subsequently, accounts of a still more dreadful character were received. We were informed of a transaction marked with peculiar features, which took place at Dehr-al-Kamar. The statement was, that the Pasha in command at Dehr-al-Kamar informed the Christians of the neighborhood that he expected an attack would be made upon them by the Druses, who were encamped in the vicinity, and he therefore advised them to come into the town. When the Christians were assembled in the town, he advised them, in consequence it is said of a demand made by the Druses, to give up their arms. They gave up their arms, which were sent away to Damascus, but were captured on the road by the Druses. The Pasha then ordered that the Christians should be confined in a building in the centre of the town. They were there confined for a considerable time, with very little room, and consequently fell into a desponding and weak condition. He then assembled them all in a court, and ordered the gates to be thrown open. The Druses entered, armed with both muskets and swords, and shot or cut down nearly the whole of these un-

[*Concluded on Eighth Page.*]

PRESIDENTIAL.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Douglas Gaining in the South—The North Carolina Election—The Questions at Issue—The Washington Clubs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1860.

Recent developments indicate that DOUGLAS is much stronger in the South, and particularly in Virginia and other border States, than I had supposed. I hear, indeed, that his friends in the gulf States are far more numerous than the public at a distance had been induced to believe. But whatever be the fact, one thing is clear, viz: that the power of DOUGLAS in the South is only for evil to the Breckinridge Party, just as the power of BRECKINRIDGE in the Free States is only for evil to the Douglas Party. In the one case the Democratic feud will enure to the benefit of the Bell and Everett ticket, and in the other to that of LINCOLN. It is probably that DOUGLAS will poll more individual votes in the nation at large than his Democratic rival; but BRECKINRIDGE will carry several States, while there is nothing that amounts to a probability that DOUGLAS will receive an electoral vote. The strength of DOUGLAS in Virginia is indicated by the readiness of the Breckinridge faction to unite upon a common electoral ticket, pledged to cast the vote of the State for the candidate who could thereby be elected. Nothing but a quaking sense of weakness could so humble the negro Democracy as to suggest this compromise with a man whom they regard as a factious traitor. DOUGLAS' strength lies in the Valley and the West. Among the F. F. V.'s of the negro-holding region his name is scarcely less odious than that of LINCOLN. The strength of DOUGLAS, therefore, only goes to the extent of enabling him to make his enemies "esteem and hate" him, as GIBBON would say, but no further. So with all the Slave States, except Missouri, where he is conceded to be stronger than his opponent; but the division of the party is so nearly equal that the plurality of votes will, in all probability, be given to BELL and EVERETT.

The election in North Carolina for Governor and Members of the Legislature, comes off to-morrow. The election will not turn so much upon national as upon local issues. The Democracy will unite in the support of their candidate, EBLIS, the present Governor, as well as upon their Legislative tickets. The result, therefore, will not be decisive, if the Democracy should triumph, while their defeat would infallibly indicate their overthrow in the Presidential contest, as it would leave no doubt of their fatal disorganization and loss of spirit.

The local issue upon which the election of to-morrow will hinge, is the question whether slaves shall be taxed equally with all other property. The present State Constitution, originally framed in 1776, and remodeled in 1835, at periods when the State was free from debt, and when negro property was far less valuable than at present, provides that negroes between twelve and fifty years of age shall be subject to a capitation tax no higher than that which is laid on white inhabitants. Negroes under twelve, and over fifty years old, are entirely exempt from taxation. This state of things passed without scrutiny or complaint on the part of the non-slaveholding classes and sections, while the taxes for State purposes were less than one hundred thousand dollars per annum, but the construction of railroads within the last ten years, chiefly at the expense of the Government, has involved the State in a heavy indebtedness, and every resource of taxation has been sought out in order to meet the demands upon the public treasury. It has been discovered that some fifty millions of valuable property, in the shape of slaves under twelve and over fifty, are beyond the reach of legislative inquisition altogether, in consequence of the constitutional provision above referred to; while from the same cause, it is impossible to tax those slaves that come within the list of taxables any higher than white polls are taxed. The unpopularity of a capitation tax is proverbial, and it has been abandoned, I believe, in most of the States; but in North Carolina it has been necessarily adhered to, in order to throw some portion of the public burdens upon the owners of slaves. But the tax upon that species of property is not now, and never can be until the Constitution shall be changed, in any degree proportionate to the tax on land and other property. It is ascertained that the tax on negro slaves is only one-third of that upon an equal value of land, and only one-tenth of that upon an equal value of capital invested in manufactures, commerce, or banking. The Western counties have complained of this gross inequality; and favoritism to the slave-holders for some years past, and at length the issue is fairly made up between the parties. The Whigs, or Opposition, espouse the cause of equal taxation, and demand a change of the Constitution; while the "Democracy," ever true North and South to the slave interest, have take issue with them, and denounce the proposed change as revolutionary. But many of that party, either honestly or for the sake of policy, have taken the popular side, and I suppose that by this dodge, many members of the Legislature will be saved to the party, which otherwise would have been lost.

This is a most important question, and what gives to it more interest and consequence is the fact that a precisely similar issue, but on a grander scale, and between sectional interests far more antagonistic to each other, is brewing in Virginia. The Constitution of that State which was remodeled in 1850, contains a clause relative to the taxation of negroes entirely similar to that which is under debate in North Carolina. But another clause provides that the Constitution cannot be changed before the year 1865. The people of Western Virginia have commenced the agitation in favor of equal taxation, and the slaveholders of the East take up the gauntlet, as from the open enemies of Slavery. A more admirable issue upon which to rally the opponents of the system could not be desired; and it is safe to predict that it will furnish a lever with which the long abused power of the oligarchy can be made to topple from its exalted height.

A variety of causes have conspired to disrobe the Washington Clubs of their political importance in the Presidential campaign. A few years ago that city was the fountain of light, and the great source from whence the "documents" of the campaign emanated. But the greater cheapness of printing in the Northern cities, and the location of the great bulk of the Republican Party in the northern section of the Union, while its several antagonists are in a state of paralysis, void of means, of spirit and of energy, have combined to strip us of our metropolitan importance in a great degree; and it may be doubted if all the clubs together, in Washington, now do as much in the way of distributing pamphlets and speeches as was done by either one of the old parties twelve or twenty years ago. But the Republicans, notwithstanding their numerous armories in other quarters, are doing as much here as all their antagonists united. The Democratic factions, and the Bell and Everett faction, as I learn, are doing but little for the want of the sinews of war.

I am informed by intelligent Democrats that the Catholic population of this city are for DOUGLAS, a fact of no consequence in itself, except so far as it denotes the feelings of that class of citizens. But from this classification, the Catholics connected in any way with the Government must be excepted. They are all true to BRECKINRIDGE, and it would be singular if the Irish Catholics should be opposed to the powers that be. They depend upon Government, local or general, for jobs of pipe-laying, and street-making, and generally side with the party that employs them. Among those in a better condition, and not dependent upon Government, it is probably true that they are for DOUGLAS. But this class is by no means considerable in Washington. The DOUGLAS ratification meeting here was a sad failure, while those of LINCOLN and BRECKINRIDGE were large and enthusiastic. This fact shows that Mr. DOUGLAS cannot have the hearty support of even the Catholic population, which is very considerable in numbers of itself. The open league of Mr. DOUGLAS with the Know-Nothing rump must disgust the Catholics, as well as the foreigners. Certainly all remembrance of the proscriptive spirit of that secret organization cannot be effaced from the memory of the Irish; and it will be surprising if they forgive Mr. DOUGLAS for making an unholy alliance with their sworn enemies. BRECKINRIDGE has been placed in the same position by his friends in New-Jersey, to say nothing of his Cynthiana speech; so that the Catholics and foreigners will have no alternative but to go for LINCOLN, upon his broad platform of justice and equality. OBSERVER.

THE CANVASS IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Combs in Louisville, vs. Breckinridge, Buchanan and Disunion—The Neutrality or Douglas Proclivity of Mr. Guthrie and his Friends.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July, 31, 1860.

The boy soldier and the boy captain of the Northwestern army under Gen. HARRISON, the young hero who his General said deserved a civic crown, the bosom friend of HENRY CLAY, and now the Opposition candidate for the most lucrative office in Kentucky, spread himself last night before our Bellringers. I suppose no man in the land has done more for his party with less return than he. Major BRECKINRIDGE, you know, lately remarked this to the General. "True," replied the latter, "and you have done less for your party and received more for it than any man of your age in the nation." He might have added, "and for your country." People wonder why Mr. B. was dubbed a Major by President POLK, and is so illustrious for patriotic services on the tented field where they say he did not fight at all. But there is no question that LESLIE COMBS has seen much military, as well as political, service. Yet the old warhorse looks as vigorous, elastic and erect, and his mane as full and black as in 1848, when, along with the late Gov. JONES, of Tennessee, he cavorted over "Yankeecom" to the tune of "Old Zack."

The General, last night, gave it to the Vice-President, President, and all the Disunionists. "Kentucky's nursling" must be weaned. As he won't wean himself, Kentucky will wean him for at least four years. He has been petted too long. Rather spoiled himself, he would spoil his ma. But he can't come it. She will chastise him as he deserves. Mr. BUCHANAN is the most unreliable politician in the country. Thank God he is an "old public functionary" on his last legs, and an old bachelor, stricken in years, whose stock will run out with himself. The nation has no use for another such "public servant." Mr. DOUGLAS is far preferable to another JAMES BUCHANAN. *He* is game, and would die in his tracks before yielding any of his points and issues against the Administration. The Disunionists' position is preposterous, fallacious, absurd. They act like maimen, though with method in their madness—else they could not have taken captive the inveigled BRECKINRIDGE Kentucky will repel them. She will admit no intrucers, Northern or Southern; she will not suffer fanatic belligerents to overrun and devastate her peaceful soil! Nor will Kentucky put on Gov. WISE'S "panoply of war" and fight for hare-brained and hare-hearted RHETTS and KEITTS, who, standing afar off, are crying to her, "Wolf!" "Wolf!" when she, right on the wolfish frontier, sees no wolf, hears none and smells none. Her watchword is, "*Let the tongue of the Disunionist cleave to the roof of his mouth!*"

Gen. COMBS expresses himself confident that he will win the race, and that the seceders' Major, upon the defeat of MCCLARTY, will break down completely. Not even one hundred thousand dollars to buy votes for MCCLARTY will avail. Their money can purchase black slaves and a few white slaves, but not the Kentucky yeomalry. The General asserts with his friend, Mr. PRENTICE, that upon the issue of the struggle in Kentucky on Monday next are suspended the political casualties of the nation in the most solemn and awful crisis that has ever existed in the affairs of the world's great Republic, and that "as sure as LESLIE COMBS is elected, LINCOLN will be overthrown in the North, and BRECKINRIDGE annihilated in the South."

If COMBS is not elected, some fear that BELL and DOUGLAS will be nowhere, that BRECKINRIDGE will sweep the South, and LINCOLN the North. If COMBS is defeated, it will be charged to the imperfect organization and the division of the Opposition, and to the apathy of some and the corruptibility and defection of others. I still think the chances are in his favor, but shall not be surprised at the contrary.

I learn that not only one, at least, of the editors of our *Democrat* will vote for COMBS, but also, probably, some even of Mr. GUTHRIE'S devoted personal and political friends. Certainly they are very sore about Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S shabby treatment of the Ex-Secretary. Hon. GEO. A. CALDWALL, his right-hand man at Charleston and Baltimore, takes it to heart. He is understood to say that Mr. GUTHRIE and he have no heart for this campaign, and to give out that, if they so much as vote, in November, they will be more likely to cast for Mr. DOUGLAS, as if anything, a sectional and irregular than Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. The Democratic Party threw JAMES GUTHRIE overboard and split in twain. In consequence, Mr CALDWALL anticipates the election of Mr. LINCOLN.

Several rather noted fire-eaters, sojourning here during the heated term to cool off, if possible, severely criticise the "Unionism" of COMBS' speech. Among other things they aver that 'Southern Unionists" of the COMBS stamp, next to "Northern Abolitionists," are doing more to bring about disunion than anybody else. They are the disunionists. They misrepresent to the North the more prevalent Southern sentiment, give the North a false idea of the real feeling and tendency of the South, depreciate the strength of Southern resentment, and thus encourage the North to more and more innovations, aggressions and aggravations upon the South. *The fact is*, the South in the main, now and henceforth is for disunion, unless the North forthwith back down! If the South had stood up for her rights without flinching or faltering, as Mr. CALHOUN entreated her to do, the North could not have been "Black Republicanized." The South will no longer temporize, no more succumb. Assure the North of this in time, and Lincoln stock will sink to nothing. The Cotton States now all side with South Carolina, and where she goes they will go—either out of the Union, upon LINCOLN'S election, or to the District of Columbia, to assist Maryland in recovering and retaining that tract and its appurtenances, which will then revert to her owing to the violation of the spirit of the Federal compact by the election of the representative of a section breathing hostility and war against the South! The "Unionists" are powerless. Major BRECKINRIDGE will carry every Slave State, and beat Judge DOUGLAS in every border Free State. Mr. LINCOLN may win anyhow, but the United South will take care that JAMES BUCHANAN transfers the Government, its seals and keys, treasures, archives, and munitions, to his fit successor, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. PONTIAC.

Preliminary Contests.

ELECTIONS TO-DAY—HOW MATTERS STAND IN MISSOURI, KENTUCKY AND ARKANSAS.

Elections take place, to-day, in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama, and Texas. In the first-named of these States, a Governor, State officers, and seven members of Congress are to be chosen. Four candidates are in the field for Governor, viz.: HANCOCK JACKSON, Breckinridge Democrat; CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON, Douglas Democrat; SAMPLE ORR, Union; and JAMES B GARDENSHIRE, Republican. The Democratic Convention, held previous to the Charleston Convention, nominated C. F. JACKSON, for Governor; but, as he recently came out for DOUGLAS, the Breckinridge men advanced HANCOCK JACKSON. The following are the Congressional candidates:

First District—James R. Barrett, Rep.; F. P. Blair, Jr., Rep.; and Albert Todd, Union.

Second District—John B. Henderson, Dem., and James A. Rollins, Opp.

Third District—John B. Clark, Douglas, and R. H. Mercer, Breckinridge.

Fourth District—E. H. Norton, Dem.; John Scott, Opp.; and H. B. Branch, Rep.

Fifth District—John W. Reid, Dem., and E. T. Mitchell, Opp.

Sixth District—John S. Phelps, Douglas; C. W. Price, Breckinridge; and James S. Rains, Opp.

Seventh District—J. W. Noell, Douglas; and Charles Jones, Breckinridge.

The contest in the First Congressional District is very animated. There is to be an election to fill out an unexpired term, caused by the resignation of Mr. Blair, and also for the long term. The Bell and Everett men have nominated Mr. TODD for the long term, with the understanding, it is said, of giving their aid to BARRETT for the short term. In 1856 Mr. BUCHANAN'S majority was 9,441; in 1857, when the opposition of all shades united upon ROLLINS for Governor, the Democratic majority was but 334. In 1858 the Democratic candidate for School Superintendent was chosen by 23,384 majority.

The election in Kentucky is for Clerk of the Court of Appeals only, so far as State officers are concerned. The candidates are CLINTON MCCLARTY, Breckinridge Democrat, R. R. BOLLING, Douglas Democrat, and LESLIE COOMBS, Union.

At the last State election in Kentucky, in 1859, the vote stood:

Magoffin (Dem)	76,187
Bell (Opposition)	67,271
Democratic majority	8,916

In Arkansas are to be chosen a Governor, and two Congressmen. The candidates for the first office are R. M. JOHNSON, regular Democrat, and H. M. RECTOR, Independent Democrat. For Congress, T. C. HINDMAN is running in the Second District, as the regular Independent Democratic candidate, against C. N. CYPERT, Independent Democrat. The vote of Arkansas in 1857 was as follows:

Democratic	21,910
Opposition	10,781
Democratic majority	11,129

The Breckinridge ticket is expected to sweep the State. Every Democratic paper in the State is in that interest.

In Alabama and Texas the contest is mainly between the Breckinridge Democracy and the Opposition.

The Position of Gov. Wise.

SPEECH OF O. JENNINGS WISE AT NORFOLK, VA.

From the Southern Argus, Aug. 2.

Hon. HENRY A. WISE having been expected to be present at the Democratic meeting in Norfolk on Tuesday night, the Opera House in which the meeting was held was crammed with citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth and the surrounding country. It was the largest audience ever gathered together in this city. A steamer was chartered at Hampton to come up to the meeting with visitors from that place and Old Point. Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior, was among the party in the steamer. After the meeting was called to order, in response to the uproarious shouts for *Wise! Wise! Wise!* his son, O. JENNINGS WISE, Esq., arose, and announced the meeting that temporary illness had prevented the attendance of his father, who was anxious to meet his fellow-citizens. Mr. WISE said he had remained over to hear his father speak, and that accounted for his presence on the occasion. That he was authorized by Gov. WISE to state distinctly his position, so that it might no longer be misrepresented. "It seems strange," said Mr. WISE, "that a Richmond editor has to come down to Norfolk to tell the friends and neighbors of HENRY A. WISE how he stands in the present contest. But if any reliance is placed on the penny-liners of the Press by the public, it is really necessary for some one to correct the misrepresentations concerning him. The Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Wasp* had gravely reported that HENRY A. WISE was going for BELL and EVERETT, and it was a wonder that the New-York *Tribune* had not put on a long face, and declared that HENRY A. WISE had shouldered the split rail of old ABE LINCOLN." (Laughter and applause.) Mr. WISE said he was authorized to state that, from the moment the nomination was named at Baltimore, Gov. WISE had avowed his preference for the election of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE; that the newspaper reports attributing to him any hesitation, either as to his decision or as to its open avowal were entirely unfounded. Gov. WISE not only never hesitated as to his own course, but is at a loss to understand how any man who respects the Constitution or loves his country—especially how any Southern man can hesitate in a political conjuncture like the present. (Long-continued and boisterous applause.) There are four Presidential tickets in the field, resulting from the division of the two prominent political parties of the country—the Democratic Party and the Federal Party—each into two distinct segments. The Federal Party—the party which asserts the entire supremacy of the Central Government, is divided into two segments—the one, clamorous for aggression upon slave property, under the sanction and by the exercise of latitudinarian powers on the part of the General Government; the other, professedly more conservative—has nominated for its candidates a known Anti-Slavery man for Vice-President, and, in the person of JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, for President—one who by no means can be classed among Pro Slavery men. It has become indeed a party avowedly pledged to no platform of political principles,—but pledged, nevertheless, by its antecedents and the known sentiments of its candidates, to recognize the constitutionality of aggressions such as the other segment of the Federal party proposes—and unpledged by any promise even to abstain from active cooperation with this aggressive policy—pledged, too, by its antecedents, at least to the policy of concession and submi-sion, total or partial, to this same policy of aggression. The Democratic Party also is divided into two segments;—the one standing without equivocation or reservation on the broad ground of constitu tional protection to slave persons and slave property equally with all other rights of persons and property;—the other segment denying this right of protection, and asserting a doctrine which would not only prevent such protection, but affords the readiest means for effectuating those very aggressions against which the provisional protection of laws to be prescribed and ready for enforcement when necessary, is required. Under such an abnormal condition of things, it requires no time for hesitation nor yet for consultation or reflection before decision. At the first glance, it is evident that but one decision is possible—possible, at least, in a crisis where the right of slave property furnishes the sole point of contest, when all the elements and appliances of party strife are concentrated on this one question—and to a man who stands opposed to Abolition in all its forms, including its last form of Squatter Sovereignty. [Applause.] This result, which has aroused all parties, and arrayed them in a contest for and against the just rights of slaveholders, is attributable to great errors—opposite extremes accredited by the same authority. First, the ignoring of the true constitutional doctrine of equal protection by which the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854 was rendered self-contradictory and available for aid and comfort to the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. Second, the Lecompton policy of 1858. From first to last, throughout all the discussion and agitation of the question of Territorial government, Gov. WISE has advocated the doctrine of equal protection by the Federal Government to all rights of persons and property in the Territories. And it was for the sake of this doctrine that he ignored with all his energies the Lecompton policy of the Administration, which, instead of protecting, directly assailed a most sacred and essential right—the right of the people of a Territory, when called to assume the attributes of State sovereignty, to prescribe and establish their own organic laws for the institution of State government, unfluenced by force, fraud, or any sort of Federal dictation. [Great applause.] *Gov. Wise differed from Mr. Breckinridge on Lecomptonism, as he differed from Mr. Douglas on Squatter Sovereignty.* But the single issue presented in the present contest is, whether before the settlers come to form a State Constitution, and whilst they are still in the Territorial condition, they may or may not prohibit the owners of slaves from holding their slaves in the common Territories; whether Congress, or any creature of Congress, can abolish or prohibit Slavery there; whether the States are equal in the Union, or Congress or a Territorial Legislature may discriminate against the property of one section, as compared with the property of another section, whether the duty of protection shall be ignored by the Government and the forum of justice be made the arena of partisan politics. Such being the issue, from the first Governor WISE took his stand in favor of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. He took his stand because the platform upon which they were nominated furnishes the only thorough assertion of Southern rights. And here I am authorized to say for him, that if this platfrom were to be construed as some have chosen to interpret it—if the words "when necessary" inserted in the protection is to be extended only after aggression is perpetrated—then the platform would not be wide enough for HENRY A. WISE to stand upon. [Applause.] But such is not, I contend, the true interpretation of the Democratic platform. The only just, fair, manly interpretation of that platform intends that legal provision shall be made, sufficient to anticipate and preclude (in her words) all men will either support Democratic principles or oppose them. [Applause.] And I shall hold him as much responsible who opposes Democracy as I will those who espouse Republicanism, and their sectional leader, LINCOLN. Upon occasions like the present, my friends, it is time for us to speak out—to define the duties of the Democratic Party—to ascertain what enemies are in the field, how to overcome them, and thus support the Constitution and the rights of the States.

It has become a matter of history that the Democratic Party at Charleston failed to nominate a candidate, and thus fulfill their mission. And why was this? Simply because an effort was made to force a candidate on unwilling States. I will not discuss why this was sought to be done; it is enough to say that the Southern States did refuse, and protested in the most solemn manner against the selection of a certain candidate. This voice came from the Democratic States, who repeatedly declared that they would not have the man. Well, the Convention dissolved and came here; the same scenes were enacted, the same farce carried out, and very appropriately, too, in a theatre. [Laughter.] And thus a forced candidate was placed in the field. He is in every particular a sectional candidate, without a prospect of success; aye, without a chance of one electoral vote: and yet he stands arrayed against the Democratic Party. [Applause.]

Does any man in this assembly, can any man doubt the nationality of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE? the soundness of the platform on which they stand? Certainly not. Does any man doubt that they will not receive the one hundred and twenty electoral votes of the South and seven from the Pacific States? Does any one doubt that if this dissension did not exist in the Democratic ranks that they would not carry New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Connecticut and other States, enough to ensure their triumphant success over sectionalism? No, I feel confident that no one can differ with me for a moment.

Does any one here suppose that DOUGLAS could receive this number of electoral votes? Certainly not. Thus you see at once that BRECKINRIDGE and LANE represent the National Democracy of the country, and DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, who were not nominated anywhere, (laughter) are disorganizers and enemies of the Democratic Party. Who then should be held responsible if the Democracy is defeated—those who vote for LINCOLN, or those who vote for DOUGLAS? I have remarked before that there can be no half-way house, no division of principle. Those who do not support BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, the national candidates, support LINCOLN and Republicanism.

I repeat that the political aspect before us is plain. He who runs may read. Those who support DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, support LINCOLN—they virtually aim at LINCOLN'S election. I have said that if BRECKINRIDGE was out of the field, DOUGLAS could meet with no success, and not one can doubt that if DOUGLAS was out of the way BRECKINRIDGE would be triumphantly elected. Are we not right then in saying that the supporters of DOUGLAS are contributing aid to the Republicans and battling for their cause. If this is so, allow me to say that those who imperil the country's safety should and will be held to strict accountability. But they say they are Democrats, Union-loving men. Well may a true Democrat exclaim, "Oh! Democracy, how many abominations are practiced in thy name."

I say, my fellow-citizens, that if DOUGLAS has one drop of Democratic blood in his veins he must retire from this contest. [Applause.] Does he expect to carry the New-England States or the Northwest? Whatever he may think on the subject, who supposes that he will receive one electoral vote? He may, possibly, aid the Bell cause and rob BRECKINRIDGE, but he will gain nothing for himself. Who can doubt our standard bearers? There is nothing sectional about them, and the names of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE are received throughout the Union as the supporters of the Constitution and the defenders of the equality of the States and the rights of the citizen.

The nomination of DOUGLAS is a sectional one, conceived and brought forth in a spirit of sectionalism. If, then, DOUGLAS is sectional, and the Republican Party is sectional, can the friends of either one or the other have any end in view but the disruption of the Democratic Party and the election of LINCOLN? If DOUGLAS was out of the way, the Democratic Party would be even stronger than in the year 1856, and would drive this pestiferous sectionalism into oblivion. [Applause.]

Why, then, this persistence to ruin the Democracy? I mean no harshness; but why is this individual in the field? It can only be in the hopes of building up a great Northern party, which will swallow up Republicanism in its ranks, and create a new party which will eventually override the Constitution and trample under foot the rights of the Southern States.

The Maryland Democracy have always been true to the Union—aye, as true as the needle to the pole. The City of Baltimore stands, as it were, calling on the lovers of the Union to uphold the Constitution. [Applause.] Will not the State of Maryland raise her voice and demand of DOUGLAS that he withdraw and enable the work of saving the Union to be carried out? Will not this city call on him to withdraw? Can I ask the citizens of Baltimore to aid in the election of LINCOLN? Perhaps not openly, but why by your votes should you do so indirectly? Will not the citizens of Baltimore demand, in the name of truth, right and justice, and by the memory of revolutionary battles fought and won, that this disturber of the Democratic Party be taken from the field, and thus allow Democracy to triumph over sectionalism.

Democracy of Maryland! this great battle of sectionalism is going on. You are called upon to fight as you have done in times past. Your "North Point" must be fought over again, your Fort McHenry is menaced. In 1812 you did your duty, reflected glory on your arms, and saved the Union. Come then, at this time, and decide the battle in favor of truth against error. Do this again, and then we will say—

"Oh! the star-spangled banner,
Long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free,
And the home of the brave."

Mr. DICKINSON concluded his speech amidst great cheering.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor Explains his Position.

Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR writes as follows to the Petersburgh *Index*:

PETERSBURGH, Friday, July 27, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: One or two misstatements in the article from the Atlanta *Confederacy*, which appears in your paper of this morning, demand a prompt correction.

The writer represents me to have taken in 1858, "the strongest possible ground in favor of Judge DOUGLAS as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency of 1860." The truth is, that I was then in earnest and avowed advocate of Mr. HUNTER'S interests. The *eleven reasons* which the *Confederacy* reproduces were assigned in justification of my support of Judge DOUGLAS in his contest with LINCOLN for a seat in the Senate.

Again, the editor of the *Confederacy* represents that the *States* newspaper, while under my control, was committed to the nomination of Judge DOUGLAS. Here is another error. During my connection with the *States*, that paper uniformly protested against the idea that its conductors preferred Judge DOUGLAS for the Presidency.

It is due to candor, I should say, that by one of the *eleven reasons* for my support of Judge DOUGLAS, I imputed to him opinions which he does not entertain. Among those "reasons" I attached especial consequence to the following: "7th. He (Judge DOUGLAS) supports the decision of the Supreme Court (in the Dred Scott case) and asserts for Slavery the right of colonization in the Territories."

These are vital propositions, and I was gratified to infer from Judge DOUGLAS'S speech at Alton, that he conceded them in the interest of the South.

Afterwards, however, in his Harper article and his controversy with Judge BLACK, he corrected my impression, denying the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and controverted the principle that *Slavery exists in the Territories, under or by virtue of the Constitution.* In the main, I have nothing to object against your own statement of my position. You err, however, in supposing I indorsed the "soundness" of Judge DOUGLAS, for I always opposed his dogma of Territorial Sovereignty. That I had confidence in his patriotism; that I would have supported him in the event of his nomination with the sanction of party usage; that I was anxious for the unity of the Democracy at Baltimore, and exerted myself to avert the rupture of the Convention—that these were my sentiments you were correct in representing.

Nevertheless, I support Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and for reasons that are perfectly satisfactory to my own judgment. Very respectfully,

ROGER A. PRYOR.

Political Miscellany.

SENATOR SEWARD'S MOVEMENTS.—The Auburn *Union*, of the 2d, says:

"In reply to the inquiries addressed to us, we are authorized to say that Mr. SEWARD will meet the Republicans of Michigan on Saturday, Sept. 1; of Wisconsin, on Saturday, Sept. 8; of Minnesota, on Saturday, Sept. 15. On his return he will fill engagements already made, by calling in the State of Illinois, where the State Committee shall appoint, and also at Cleveland, in Ohio, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and at Fredonia and Le Roy, in this State. The days for these latter places are to be determined when he shall have ascertained the probable time required in the Northwest."

ANOTHER REVIEW OF EX-GOV. HUNT.—The Albany *Evening Journal* reviews the letter of Gov. HUNT to Mr. GREELEY. The opening paragraph of the article shows its spirit. The *Journal* says:

"The *Atlas and Argus* publishes entire WASHINGTON HUNT'S letter to HORACE GREELEY. The EX-Governor, therefore, has the satisfaction of seeing himself at full length, in a journal by which he was denounced and calumniated, almost daily, while he was, as Comptroller and Governor, honestly and faithfully discharging his duties. This evidence that he is now *off the track* would wake up an ordinary sleeper. The letter itself is a clever, spirited performance. But it does not vindicate or relieve the EX-Governor from the just reproach of having, without cause or excuse, abandoned his principles, his party and his friends. This is not our quarrel. But as we were an early and earnest political and personal friend of Gov. HUNT, we deem it a duty to expose some of the fallacies of this letter:

JOHN TYLER, JR., STILL WRITING.—The Richmond *Whig* publishes a letter from JOHN TYLER, Jr., in which that gentleman undertakes to make disposition at one full swoop, of the journals and letter writers which have lately been discussing his position. Mr. TYLER declares himself unequivocally as follows in the course of this his latest production:

"I do advocate the election of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE; but I wish emphatically to deny that I have made any speech, or written any letter advocating their election upon disunion grounds. Nothing could be more fatal to disunion than their election. It would rivet the South to the fetters of the Union forever. I advocate their election because the resolutions of principle, or platform on which they stand, are the truest to the Constitution of any others that I find; without the adoption and enforcement of which, by the Government, the South cannot be maintained, in their present character, in this Union. I regard Mr. DOUGLAS as standing on an Abolition platform, under the disguise of popular and Territorial action. I regard Mr. LINCOLN as standing on an Abolition platform, under the disguise of Congressional action. And I regard Mr. BELL as standing on a platform which is nothing more and nothing less than a vague platitude—an unmeaning generality, which, in view of the great issues of the day, has in it nothing definite, and gives assurance of nothing; which is 'neither fish, flesh nor fowl, nor good red herring.'"

A DEMONSTRATION UPON HON. AMOS KENDALL.—"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press* that the Secessionists made a demonstration upon AMOS KENDALL some days ago to induce him to preside at one of their meetings. He quietly assured them that having always been a Democrat, and a Union man, and in favor of regular nominations, he was too old to change his course, and declined the delicate office tendered to him. If Gen. JACKSON were living he would have given a similar answer to a similar request, probably accompanied by some strong punctuation marks.

HON. GEORGE M. KEIM ON THE STAND.—Hon. GEO. M. KEIM has responded to the circular of Mr. RICHARD T. HALDEMANN, which, among other things, requests those to whom they were addressed to state before July 24 "whether they would vote for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and H. V. JOHNSON, without compromise, equivocation or change." Mr. KEIM says:

"I answer emphatically, that I do not recognize the authority which assumes this inquisitorial and arbitrary control over the Democratic organization of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and I have yet to learn that a peremptory request, couched in language that in itself creates disgust, is calculated to inspire either confidence in, or regard for the source from which it comes. I am of the opinion that neither Messrs. DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, nor BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, are regularly nominated candidates of the Democratic Party, which party requires neither prefix nor appendix to its name to designate its national character. The feature is stamped upon its history, is founded upon its immutable principles, and will long survive the miserable controversies and disputes of office-hunters and mere politicians which now temporarily obscure its glorious position."

Mr. KEIM then proceeds to indorse the recommendation of the State Committee regarding the fusion ticket. This is the only method, he thinks, by which Pennsylvania can be preserved to the Democracy

ADVICE FROM A PROMINENT AMERICAN.—Judge WILSON, of Chicago, has written a letter on the duty of Americans in the present crisis. He has been a prominent member of the American Party, but now says that he cannot see the least chance for either Messrs. BELL or EVERETT, even should the election go to the House. Mr. DOUGLAS, he claims, is the candidate of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE would perpetuate the corruptions of the present administration. Mr. LINCOLN, on the other hand, is honest and capable. He, with Mr. BELL, can be charged with sectionalism with less reason than either DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE; so Judge WILSON has determined to labor for his election as an American, to the best of his ability, although he does not indorse all the doctrines of the Republican Party.

ABOUT THAT PAPER.—The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says that GEORGE SANDERS and ex-Governor WALKER did at one time contemplate the establishment of a daily Douglas paper, but, after ascertaining the expensiveness of the operation, promptly abandoned it.

AN EX-GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA ON THE CRISIS.—Hon. P. O. HERBERT, ex-Governor of Louisiana, writes to the New-Orleans *Courier*, quoting a passage of his message to the Legislature, in 1856, in which he claimed that disunion was inevitably approaching. Events, he thinks, have verified the opinion he then advanced. He concludes as follows:

The secession of the Southern delegates at Charleston and Baltimore, upon a principle so vital to us, and the final nomination of Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE upon this principle, prove that the south has at last come to her senses, and openly declared her determination to accept "the responsibilities forced upon her." For once, the issue is fairly and properly made. Let us trust that all are in earnest, and that the matter will be carried out. Mr. SEWARD—there is no use of being blind to it—is right; there is, or soon will be "an irrepressible conflict." When the war of words is over, and things come to the worst, as most assuredly will happen, let us hope that no one will be absent from Roll-call.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The Republicans of New Jersey held their State electoral Convention on the 8th. Hon. AMZON BUR-LINGAME of Mass., Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN of this State and Ex-Gov. REEDER of Kansas will be present.

POSITION OF H. BEECHER SWAPE.—The gentleman with this cognoman which deserves to be placed by the side of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCHOOCH was chairman of the American State Organization of Pennsylvania in 1856. Lately he transferred his allegiance to the people's party, but he has just declared that he will support and vote for Messrs. BELL & EVERETT. Their election alone, he thinks, can allay sectional strife.

INDIANA CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—The following are the State Congressional nominations in Indiana so far as they have been made:

	Opposition.	Democrat.
Governor	HENRY S. LANE,	Thomas A. Hendricks.
Lieut.-Gov.	Oliver P. Morton,	David Turpie
Sec. of State.	Wm. A Peel'e,	Wm. A Schlater.
Treasurer	Josias S. Harvey,	N. P. Cunningham.
Auditor	Albert Lange,	Joseph Ristine
Dis.	Republican.	Democratic.
1	J. Q. Le Grulier	John Law.
2	John S Davis, (Ind.)	Jas A Cravens.
3	W. S Dunn	Wm. M. Bailey.
4	James L Yater	W. S Holman.
5	Geo W. Julian	W. A Bickle.
6	Albert G Porter	Robt. L. Walpole.
7	Thos. H. Nelson	Dan'l W. Voorhees.
8	Isaac A sice	Samuel C Wilson.
9	Schuyler Colfax	Chas. W. Cathcart.
10	Wm Mitchell	P. M. Henkle.
11	J P. C. Shanks	Ashbury Steele.

The election occurs Oct. 9.

BRECKINRIDGE MOVEMENT IN MICHIGAN.—Messrs. LEVI BISSOP, JOHN BALL, PETER MOREY, and a number of other Democrats in Michigan, have issued a call for a State Convention, to be held in Detroit, on Aug. 29, to nominate BRECKINRIDGE electors. The *Free Press* characterizes this movement as an "unqualified bolt from the Democratic Party." The contest in Michigan it claims is directly between DOUGLAS and LINCOLN, and whoever attempts to draw votes from the former contributes directly towards the election of the latter.

SPIRITUALISTS AND POLITICS.—The spiritualists of Bangor, Me., at a meeting held on Tuesday evening, took one GIBSON SMITH to task for traveling through the State ostensibly to lecture on spiritualism, while he made his meetings in reality the occasion of political harangues. The following were among the resolutions passed:

Resolved, That we have no sympathy with the said SMITH in his efforts to induce political action on the part of the Spiritualists of this State to promote the ascendancy of any political party; but that we utterly repudiate the act on of said SMITH, and that of all others who may follow his dangerous and unworthy example in thus introducing this element of discord among us, so entirely foreign to the objects and aims of Spiritualists.

Resolved, Neither Spiritualism nor any other form of religion can become mixed with party politics without being defiled by the foul contact.

Resolved, We cannot but regard those as enemies to the cause of Spiritualism, who are seeking to engage Spiritualists as such in political strife.

MR. THOMAS H. CLAY FOR BELL AND EVERETT.—Mr. THOMAS H. CLAY, a son of HENRY CLAY, does not follow in the footsteps of his brother, JAMES B. C

THE "HEBREW STONE" IN OHIO.

Letter from Mr. Henry R. Schoolcraft.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 31, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My thanks are due for your (marked) paper of the 27th inst., containing a description of a recent "remarkable archæological discovery in Ohio," namely, a Hebrew inscription on a small piece of polished stone. The first attempt to mislead the religious public mind in this way, was made on a rock in Connecticut during the early missionary era, about 1740. The Hebrew language was not again attempted to be employed in deceptive archæological inscriptions till Jo. SMITH had the words "Holiness to the Lord" engraved in some metallic bells, which he buried in the earth at Kinderhook, in Illinois. The discovery of the Jewish shekel, found with human bones, at La Porte, in Indiana, in 1854, was, however, without proofs of antiquity.

There is nothing in the earth-works or undisputed remains of art in the West, of apparent Hebrew origin. Indeed, of all nations under the sun, the Jews were the least addicted to erecting earth-works or military circumvallations; for they relied not, in any part of their early history, on an arm of flesh. The walls of Jericho fell before rams' horns, and the people of Ai, and all the fortified cities of Joshua's day, had the courage, and, at the same time, the bad judgment to meet Joshua's armies in the open field where they were disastrously slain. The only earthwork raised by the Jews during, or after, the conquest of Canaan, was the earth-heap, or Mount of Ed, a structure on the east bank of the Jordan, erected by the tribes of Gad, Mannasseh, and the half-tribe of Benjamin, after their return from the conquest, as a historical memorial of identity and of nationality; and not, as was falsely reported, as a separation in religion and government.

With respect to this particular announcement of the discovery of a Hebrew inscription by Mr. WYRICK at Newark, it lacks nearly all the evidences of scientific accuracy; besides which, it tells us nothing new,—nothing of the antiquities of the country—nothing which a Scripture-read child does not know.

Ethnology can draw no proofs from Western antiquities of the supposed ancient affinities of the Indian with the Hebrew stock. Such testimonies, so far as we can judge, exist only in certain principles of combination in the Indian languages; very little in their actual vocabularies. The latter resemblance is almost entirely limited to the present tense of the three personal pronouns, and the restrictive use of the substantive verb in the Algonquin. So far as relates to any supposable period of affiliation with the Semitic stock, we cannot refer to any period subsequent to the calling of Abraham. The abnormal tribes were at this remote era worshipers of the sun, moon and stars, constituting the elements of the Ghebir and Persic type; and as such the adventurous pre-American tribes were thrown into the mixed Turanian hordes who traversed the central and northern parts of Asia, and according to Indian tradition, recorded by ALOA, reached the Pacific coasts in the third century. They had no alphabetical mode of recording language of any kind—nothing but pictographs. Far less the Hebrew language. And we should not look for inscriptions in this language in our Western mounds and earth-works.

The Toltecs reached Tula in 498, and terminated their monarchy in 1051. The Aztecs reached the Valley of Mexico in 1141. Their success was long disputed by the Chechimecs, producing discord and wars which filled Mexico with confusion. In this period the Mississippi Valley appears to have been invaded. The Tuscaroras of North Carolina had such a tradition. The forest tribes met the invaders with arrows and clubs, and they attribute the Western earthworks to the long and bloody wars succeeding.

Evidence derived from the cortical layers of trees denote a general disturbance of the tribes of the Mississippi Valley in the 12th Century. Such are the conclusions from the large trees in the area of the old fort in Adams County, Ohio, on the top of the great tumulus of Grave Creek, Virginia, and in the old serrated fields of Indiana and Michigan. Evidences of the wide spread of the Sun-worship were found at the earliest periods. DE SOTO, in 1542, found this dogma among the powerful tribes whom he called Chigantualga, on the east banks of the Mississippi; and the French found this worship in full vogue at Natchez, on the first settlement of Louisiana. It extended Northeast as far as Massachusetts, where a symbol of the sun is found on the Dighton Rock, and North to the banks of Lake Superior, where the Chief CHINGWAUK copied an inscription from the face of a cliff in 1822.

In A. D. 1001 the Scandinavians visited America, and about the same period, or a little prior, the continent was visited by the Kelts of Ireland. Early in the Twelfth century MADOC made his voyage west from Wales. The Spanish did not reach the North American continent till 1512. If any ancient inscriptions are brought to light by opening the mounds or earthworks of the West, other than those of the native *kee-kee-win* or pictography, they should relate to one of these three periods, and not as your notice denotes of Mr. WYRICK's purported discovery of a Hebrew inscription.

Yours truly, HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of the Americans registered at the Banking-house of Lansing & Co., Paris, France, from the 12th to the 20th of July:

CHARLESTON, S. C.
A. H. Jones,
S. M. Jones,
John Gibbons,
R. Rhett,
H. S. Brantly.

RHODE ISLAND.
E. S. Thomas.

NEW-YORK.
S. Burchard,
E. Denet,
H. Yoelven,
F. Cenle,
Isaac H. Bailey,
P. S. Schultz,
J. S. Bulkley,
Geo. T. Hall,
John Prentile and sisters,
A. G. Persignan,
D. D. Howard and wife,
James Thomson,
Alex. Thomson,
Geo. H. Boughton,
Robert Laton,
Miss T. Laton,
Mrs. C. Laton Denison and son,
Henry A. Denison,
Isaac A. Henderson,
Mrs. Isaac Henderson and daughter,
E. Haviland, wife and daugter,
Miss L. Haviland.

NEW-YORK.
John Sloune,
D. W. Thomson.

NEW-JERSEY.
Thos. Garner, Jr.,
Mrs. Garner,
Miss Garner.

TROY.
Wm. Howard Dought.

BOSTON.
Geo. B. Butler, Jr.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Mrs. Hartsteene,
Miss Hartsteene.

CALIFORNIA.
E. W. McKinsley and wife,
S. Brannan.

BALTIMORE.
John Coit,
Frank Trick.

ALBANY.
Mr. Peter Gansevoort,
Miss Gansevoort,
H. S. Gansevoort.

ALABAMA.
C. B. Hilliard.

ILLINOIS.
A. M. Convers.

PROVIDENCE.
G. M. Richmond.

CONNECTICUT.
J. H. Canfield.

The *Irish American* has the following paragraph: "On Thursday of last week, during the severe thunder and lightning storm, a yacht was driven on the bar of Far Rockaway, where the waves made continuous breaches over her, threatening every moment to dash her to pieces, and leave those on board at the mercy of the furious element. They made signals of distress, when the inhabitants got quickly to work to launch the life-boat *Sea Gull*, which was drawn a distance of about half a mile through the sand; and it was fully an hour and a half after the signal of distress appeared before the boat was launched. She was manned by eight sturdy fellows, under the management of Capt. Clark, one of our New-York Pilots, who happened to be spending a few days at Rockaway. They succeeded, after a hard pull and considerable trouble, in transferring those on board the yacht to the *Sea Gull*, and rowed towards the beach. Judge of the surprise of every one in Rockaway when they found that one of those on board the yacht was Hon. James T. Brady, who, with his companions, Mr. Dickinson and another gentleman from New-York, looked a great deal the worse for the severe ducking they received. Of course they were provided with clothing and taken proper care of by the hospitable inhabitants of Rockaway."

Miss Fay, a young American, made her *début* at Florence on the 1st of July. The occasion was a concert for the benefit of Garibaldi, and a Boston lady writes of the *debutante*: "I can assure you that I took no small pride in her pretty and graceful entrée before the large audience, and her modest demeanor as she stood waiting for the conclusion of the chorus. The morceau was "Beiraggio," the sparkling cavatina from Rossini's Semiramide. Miss Fay sang with a clear, sweet voice, sustaining well every note, and her wonderful trill produced a most admirable effect. She bears the stamp of the *scholar*, as in a close attention to *rule* she follows the *tempo* with her body." Vannuccini, Miss Fay's teacher, most decidedly the best maestro in Florence, says a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, is very well satisfied with his young pupil's *début*, and this is saying much. Some Italians stated her intonation to be perfect, and a certain Marchese declared she was "very pretty," while all accord that she has a good stage appearance. Upon the conclusion of "Beiraggio," applause did not cease for some minutes. Miss Fay returned to acknowledge her kind reception, and had it not been for her very perceptible timidity, she would have had an *encore*. Miss Fay will sing next before the Philharmonic Society.

Among the young men who graduated at West Point in June was a son of Commodore Vanderbilt. It is said that Commodore Vanderbilt, desirous that his son should graduate with credit, offered him, on his entrance to the Academy, $50,000, provided he completed the course, and $100,000 if he graduated among the five distinguished. To gain the latter requires something beyond the mere desire or determination to do it. High powers of intellect, great power of application and endurance, irreproachable morals, and a mind well balanced in many respects, must be found in the five who carry off the first honors. Young Vanderbilt was not among the five, but he did graduate creditably, and, of course, received the paternal check for $50,000.

Prof. Wilson, and not Prof. Goddard, as one or two of the Pittsburgh papers had it, was the unfortunate aeronaut who took the involuntary trip in a balloon on Saturday afternoon. Nothing was heard of him in Pittsburgh until Monday, when it was announced that he had descended in safety at Glade's Mills, a place about twenty miles distant from the city. Before the Professor could properly secure his balloon, it escaped him and took another trip on its own account. Its owner immediately started in pursuit of the impracticable canvas.

Mr. John P. Jackson, Vice-President of the New-Jersey Railroad, has had the reputation of being a "perfect steamboat." That there may be no doubt on the subject, the Jersey City Ferry company has just named a new boat after him. This vessel, which will be ready for use about Oct. 16, is 210 feet long, 33½ feet beam, and will be able to accommodate thirty teams and 2,000 passengers. Her burden is 800 tons.

Dr. Delany, the negro to whom Lord Brougham called Mr. Dallas' attention at a meeting of the Statistical Congress in London, was for some years a resident of Pittsburgh, Penn. Had Lord Brougham been aware of the fact he might have pointed his allusion.

Justice Bigelow, of the Supreme Court in Boston, has given a decision adverse to the Mrs. Elizabeth Thorndike suit to recover possession of her child. The Judge not only remanded the boy to the custody of his father, but forbade the mother having access to him at present, on the ground that her interviews with him resulted in bad effects.

The Toronto *Globe* has a word of advice for those zealous gentlemen who are making preparation to monopolize His Royal Highness when he shall enter our municipal limits. It says:

"We have every confidence in the ability of the 'foreign residents' of New York to entertain Baron Renfrew in the very best style. We may be allowed to express a doubt, however, whether Americans should be excluded from the management of an entertainment to the Prince. It might be taken ill by the United States people, which would be a source of regret to the visitors."

Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine has accepted the appointment to the Professorship of Belles-Lettres in Princeton College.

Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt has a new hobby. He offers, in the columns of the *Scientific American*, a reward of $1,000 for the invention of a practical flying machine, adapted to individual locomotion. He is sure the thing can be done.

Mr. Anson G. Chester, lately of Syracuse, has again become connected with the Buffalo *Express*.

Mrs. Marcy, the widow of the late Hon. W. L. Marcy, is now staying with her daughter at Aix-la-Chapelle.

A letter from Occoquan says: It was rumored here, a few days since, that the Republicans were about to memorialize Gov. Letcher for permission to erect another pole. It is also said that J. C. Underwood has ceased to claim to be a citizen of Virginia, and refused on Saturday last to exercise his commission as a Justice of the Peace. His commission expired on Tuesday. He has closed his establishment, and declares he will have no more work done in Virginia. Some of the Republicans are still anxious to raise the pole again.

Dr. James O. Noyes, editor of the *Knickerbocker*, is recruiting his energies, and gathering material for a new literary campaign, in Ohio. He has been tarrying in Cleveland lately.

Mr. Burgiss P. Starr, of Hartford, has purchased Bartholomew's statue of Calypso. Negotiations are pending for the removal of some of the finest pieces in the collection to a Southern city.

Monongahela City, in Pennsylvania, and Rochester, furnish the latest stories of domestic scandal. A merchant in the former place went from his house expecting to leave town by the night boat. Finding that he had forgotten something, he returned home, and discovered his wife and a prominent citizen in such a situation as did not admit a doubt of their guilt. He immediately made arrangements for paying his wife $2,000, the sum which she had when he married her, and then started for Pittsburgh. The citizens of Rochester were thrown into a state of excitement on Thursday, by the advent of a Mr. Langdon, of Michigan, who was in pursuit of his wife and child. They had left home some weeks previously on a visit East, and did not return as soon as Mr. Langdon expected they would. Some circumstances indicated a suspicious degree of familiarity between Mrs. Langdon and a Mr. Van Wagg, by whom she was attended, but she explained everything to her husband, and the reconciled couple left together for home.

The Galway Line.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE AND THE POST-OFFICE.

MONTREAL, July 25, 1860.

SIR: I am directed by the Council of the Board of Trade, to bring before your notice the various newspaper statements recently put forth in England, to the effect that an important change is about being made in the service performed by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, now under special contract with the Government of Canada. It is stated that St. Johns, Newfoundland, will be made a port of call; and that other arrangements involving still greater delay in their voyages are contemplated—all which receive some confirmation, by the announcement that the steamship *North Briton* having called at Galway, also touched at St. Johns, Newfoundland, and has not yet reached Quebec, though three days have passed after the ordinary period of arrival. Believing that the establishment of the most direct and speedy communication possible, between Canada and the United Kingdom, is an object of important national concern, the Council view these statements with alarm, and lose no time in asking information as to what change, if any, is contemplated in the contract recently entered into by the Government with the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, in order that they may place the matter at once before the mercantile community for such full discussion as its great interest demands.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN. J. DINNING, Secretary.

To the Hon. CHARLES ALLEYN, Provincial Secretary, Quebec.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Quebec, July 31, 1860.

SIR: I am directed by the Postmaster-General to request that you will inform the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, with reference to your letter of the 25th inst., to the Provincial Secretary—that any change contemplated in the service performed by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company—whereby their ships might have been authorized to carry the British and American mails once a fortnight, between Galway and Quebec in Summer and Portland in Winter, has been abandoned, and that it is not intended that these ships should touch at St. Johns, Newfoundland.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient serv't,
W. H. GRIFFIN, Dep'y P. M. Gen.

J. G. DINNING, Esq., Secretary Montreal Board of Trade, Montreal.

LEFT THE GAS BURNING AND WENT TO EUROPE.—The New-York correspondent of the Mobile *Register* relates the following: Recently a gentleman returned from Europe; he had been absent with his family seven months. He paid his gas bill the day he left, and the house had not been opened for seven months, yet when it was, the gas man took a return from the meter, and a bill was made out for $52. Mr. GRINNELL went and complained to the Secretary, related the circumstances, and threatened exposure of such a barefaced robbery. He refused to pay the bill. "Very well, sir," said the Secretary. Mr. G. went home and told his wife. "Pay it," said she. "Why so?" said he. "Because," said she, "the day we left New-York, I had to go back to the house for some article I had forgot. The window-shutters were fastened; I lit the gas; the other day when we returned I found it still burning." The bill was paid, for a steady gas flamer had been burning for seven months. Gas stocks pay a heavy dividend.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Pettis vs. *Bloomer*.—Reversed.

Barnes vs. *Barnes*.—Reversed and new trial ordered.

Schelling vs. *Barnes*.—Same decision.

Doyle vs. *McIthemy*.—Same decision, unless plaintiff consents to deduct.

Mayor vs. *Brosi*.—Reversed.

Benedict vs. *Erie Railroad*, *McBatt* vs. *Peck*, *Moncrief* vs. *McKeachinee*, *Connell* vs. *Sammons*, *Gilbert* vs. *Curtis*, *and Ball* vs. *Mander*.—Judgment affirmed.

Wilmerding vs. *Mooney*, *Egerton* vs. *Page*, *Chambers* vs. *Lewis*, *Level* vs. *Martin*.—Order at Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

Hunt vs. *Michigan Southern Railroad*.—Motion for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals granted.

Stewart vs. *Poppenhausen*.—Motion for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals denied.

Montegriffe vs. *Musti*.—Order at Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 4.

$5,000	Tenn 6s, '90	90	100	Mich. Cen. R. c	62¼
500	Vir. St. 6s	92⅞	200	do s60	63
1,000	No. Car. St. 6s	96¾	50	do s60	61⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	102½	250	Mch. So. & N. I. R. b30	18
9,000	Erie 3d M B. '83	97	200	do	17⅞
1,000	Erie 5th M. B	75½	100	do b30	17⅞
10,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	92	50	do	17⅝
5,000	Mich. S. 2d m. b.	67	100	Mic. S. & N. I. G. S. s30	43¼
1,000	Ter. H. & A. 1st m.	80	50	do	43⅜
2,000	La C. & M. L. G b.	24½	50	do	43⅝
9,000	do	24¼	50	do	43⅝
1,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. b.	80	25	do	44
3,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	63	100	Panama R. b60	123¼
23,000	do b30	63	100	do	123½
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M	96	50	do s30	123
500	D., L. & W. 2d M. b.	102	450	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	77
6,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. b	77	200	do b30	77¼
3,000	L. E. & W. 2d M b	45½	100	do	76⅞
2,000	Gal. & C. 2d M b	9[illegible]	100	do b60	77
86	Mech & Trad. Bk.	109½	25	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	11
100	Merchants' Bank	108	75	do	11½
10	Artisans' Bank	95½	200	Galena & Chicago R.	73⅞
37	Penn. Coal Co	86½	250	do b3	74
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	82¼	300	do b10	74
200	do	82	450	do b60	74¼
50	do s30	82	100	do s60	73⅞
50	do b30	82½	200	do c	73⅞
50	N. Y. Cent. R. p&c	84½	1460	Clev. & Tol. R.	40
100	do c	84⅝	50	do s60	40
50	do b60	85	850	do	40¼
100	do ....opg	84⅝	450	do b60	40⅜
500	Erie Railroad	24	500	do b60	40⅜
100	Harlem Railroad	16½	133	Chic. & R. I. R.	80¼
400	do s30	16½	100	do s60	80
45	do	16⅝	300	do	80½
25	do	16¼	50	do	80⅝
200	Harlem R. Pref'd.	46⅞	100	do b10	81
100	Reading R. b10	47½	500	do	81
200	do	47⅝	150	do b15	81½
200	do	47⅝	300	do b15	81⅞
200	do	47⅝	50	Chi. B. & Q. R.	84¾
200	do b10	47⅝	200	do	84⅝
300	do	47¼	25	Mil. & Miss. R.	14
37	Mich. Cen. R.	62	610	do	15
100	do c	62¾	500	La Crosse & M. R.	2½
100	do b30	62½	25	do	2¼

MONDAY, Aug. 6—A. M.

The screw-steamer *Australasian*, at this port, brings us files of English papers to July 24, confirming the previous advices by the *Arabia's* mail and the telegraph from St. Johns, of another unfavorable turn in the harvest weather and consequent upward reaction in Wheat and Flour at Liverpool and London. The market on Monday and Tuesday, July 23 and 24, was not unseasonable, and had been rather so the week before, at the close of which, the *Mark-lane Express* reported of the Grain trade as follows:

"Although the weather through the past week has been broken, the showers, till on Friday evening, were light, and the temperature warm. This has tended rather to benefit the corn crops and accelerate their maturity, but the heavy rains since have been injurious. Hay-making has been much hindered, and the quality deteriorated as well as color; and there is a general complaint of the deficiency of fragrance this year in the new hay. The lateness of the season prevents any accuracy in the calculation of the yield of Wheat, but it would seem the pieces that promise well are exceptional. A great deal of land, with the finest weather from this time to the end of harvest, will give but a poor return. Stocks in the country, as we have held all along, have been overrated, and are now evidently working up close. The material advance now established fails to bring out average supplies, the whole quantity of British Corn returned last week for London being 700 qrs. Wheat and 68 qrs. Beans, so that there has been a general gain of 1s. ₱ qr. on last week's prices. Foreign arrivals, considering the rise here, have hitherto been moderate, and the high range still ruling in the Baltic seems likely to keep them so; and as our gathering must be late, there seems no probability of excessive imports this side Michaelmas. Prospects on the continent continue good, but the yield in Spain and Italy does not turn out so abundant as at one time expected. In Paris there has been more firmness in Flour and Wheat, though the country generally shows rather easier rates. This also is the case in Belgium and Holland. At Odessa, too, the market has tended downwards, with generally favorable accounts, more especially from Poland. But Canada and the United States have been firm, with fair exports to this country."

At the Mark-lane (London) market on the following Monday the supply of English wheat was light, while foreign grown was in good stock, the additional advance being from 1s.@2s. the quarter on the previous week's quotations. At Liverpool the market reported firm at the advance. These accounts come in good season for our own supplies from the West, which will soon embrace a considerable portion of new Wheat from Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio. The Cotton trade at Manchester and Liverpool is reported dull, though this will soon change with the accounts of the drouth on this side in the Southern planting States. In American stocks the improvement in Illinois Central is to 65 ₱ cent., from 59 as recently quoted. The following are the latest quotations:

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.
Maryland 5s	93 to 95
U. S. 5 ₱ ct., redeemable. 1874	92½ to 93½
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent	79 to 81
Do., 6 ₱ cent	82 to 84
Illinois Cen. 6s redeemable '75	77 to 79
Do., 7s. redeemable '75	82 to 84
Do., Freeland 7 ₱ c red. '60	91 to 94
Do., $100 shares, $75 paid	31 to 35
Do., $100 shares, all paid	59 to 62
Michigan Cen. 8 ₱ ct. con. '60	90 to 92
Do., convt., '69, 8 ₱ cent	87 to 89
Do., Sinking Fund, 8 ₱ cent 1 m. '82	87 to 89
Do., $100 shares	45 to 50
Michigan S. & N. Ia., 7 ₱ cent. (Sinking Fund) 1885	65 to 70
Do., $100 shares	9 to 13
N. Y. Central, 6 ₱ cent. Sinking Fund) 1883	85 to 87
Do., 7 ₱ ct. '64	92 to 94
Do., 7 ₱ ct. (Sinking F'd) '76	92 to 94
Do., $100 shares	74 to 78
N. Y. & Erie 1st mort., 7 ₱ cent., '67	90 to 92
Do., 2d mort., 1859	85 to 89
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	79 to 81
Do., Bds., '62,'71,'75, assented	42 to 47
Do., shares, assented	19 to 20
Panama R. 1st m. 7 ₱ c. '65	101 to 103
Do., 2d m. 7 ₱ c. sterling	102 to 105
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mortgage con. 6 ₱ cent.	88 to 90
Do., 2d mortgage, 6 ₱ cent. sterling	92 to 94
Do., $50 shares	36 to 38
Phila. & Reading bds., 6 ₱ cent. '60	78 to 80
Do., 6 ₱ cent., 1870	70 to 75
Do., $50 shares	18 to 22

The Foreign trade at this port for the past week was active both in the import and sale of Foreign Dry Goods and other merchandise. The importers are well engaged both at the Custom-house and in making sales from store, and the feeling of confidence in a good Fall trade has improved within the week. The conviction is now general that the Northwest, where an immense Wheat harvest has been secured and the Corn crop nearly or quite out of danger, will be able to have much larger supplies of goods of every description than for any season since 1857, and it will be noticed that the market for Western railway property responds actively and under considerably speculative excitement to this feeling. The import entries of the week, though large, fall a million below the corresponding week last season, the total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $5,215,415 against $6,222,779 same week last year. We expect to be able in a day or two to present the official Custom-house returns of trade for the month of July, and therefore omit, this morning, our usual comparison by weeks. The result of the entries of the month is likely to fall rather below the total of July, 1859, instead of showing our increase of two or three millions, as the early weeks of the month promised, and as the condition or prospects of trade would probably justify. The Export clearances for the month will show a large increase in Domestic Produce, with a corresponding falling off in the Export of Provisions. Correcting an error of $640,000 in our last weekly return of the latter, (growing out of a transposition of the figures by the *Vanderbilt* on the 28th ult.,) the total will be found not far from $7,000,000 for the month, as estimated some weeks ago. The following is the list of Specie shipments of the past week, including four days in August:

July 30, by Lady Chapman, Gonaives, Am. gold	$200
July 30, by J. Beurmon, Porto Prince, specie.	6,000
July 31, by steamship Africa, Liverpool, doubloons	17,930
July 31, by steamship Africa, Liverpool, gold bars	101,142
July 31, by steamship Africa, Liverpool, American gold	307,000
July 31, by steamship Africa, Liverpool, bar silver	1,946
July 31, by Teutonia, Southampton, Am. g'ld.	170,000
Aug. 1, by Bienvilla, Havana, doubloons	65,000
Aug. 2, by Jura, Liverpool, Am. gold coin.	90,500
Aug. 3, by Bremen, Bremen, German silv'r.	1,050
Aug. 3, by Bremen, Bremen, Am. gold coin	770
Aug. 3, by Bremen, Havre, Am. gold coin	49,700
Aug. 3, by Bremen, Havre, Cal. gold bars	319,050
Aug. 3, by Bremen, London, Mex. dollars	179,810
Aug. 3, by Vigo, Liverpool, gold bars and coin	201,456
Aug. 3, by Vigo, Liverpool, gold coin	200,000
Aug. 3, by Vigo, Liverpool, sovereigns	19,681
Total	$1,731,259

The shipments the corresponding week last season amounted to $1,329,000. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week is $1,612,984, against $1,193,255 same week last season. The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $5,559,522, against $5,112,943, at the close of the previous week. This gain in Specie to the Government office, and the large shipments to Europe since Friday of the previous week, will reduce the bank average to be made up this afternoon to about $22,000,000, if not below this total, against $23,099,726 on the last statement, after due allowance for $988,000 from California, and some further sums by express from the interior. This would still leave the average about two millions higher than the same date last season, with the prospect of about the same line of shipments abroad through August and September. On the 6th of August, last year, the Specie average stood $20,083,000, with money outside of bank at 6 ₱ cent. on demand loan, and 7½ for prime 4@6 months' discounts; on the 1st October, $19,259,000, with money outside of bank at 6 ₱ cent. on demand loan, and 6½@7 for prime 4@6 months' discounts. At present, the banks having the advantage of ten or twelve millions in excess of last season in their deposit line, and a million excess in capital, money is 5 ₱ cent. on temporary loan, (a number of the large banks coming in as lenders in this way,) and 6½@7 ₱ cent. for prime, 4@6 months' discounts, with exceptional cases on Saturday, at 6 ₱ cent. the tendency of the market being, if anything, to an increased inquiry for very prime lists of double-name, December and January bills, and to ease in demand loans to the brokers. Our mercantile readers must draw their own inferences as to the course of the market through the present and succeeding month, for we find that financial opinions on the street differ widely on the probable nearness of a turn to higher rates. Last year, it will be noticed, the Specie average at Bank fell off less than one million during the two months, although the shipments meanwhile abroad were $14,678,000. The deposit line fell off something over a million, and the loans and discounts ruled the same on the 1st October as on the 6th August. Money the same outside of bank on demand loan, and rather cheaper on long discounts. That the trading the past year, especially in exports North and South, has been fairly profitable, and the recovery in the value of ship, railway and other property already very considerable, is evidenced, in part, by the larger line of deposits now placed with the New York banks and the consequent improved ability of these banks to carry a larger and more remunerative line of loans and discounts, at moderate rates of interest to the borrower. The rates of Foreign Exchange keep steady, at 109⅞ on London; 5f. 14⅜ on Paris.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New Loan of United States	102¼@102
New-York Central	83⅝@85
New-York and Erie	23½@24
Reading	46⅝@49@45@47¼
Rock Island	75⅝@80@79@81¼
Michigan Guaranteed	39⅝@47@43@45
Michigan Southern, old	18⅛@18@19¼@17⅝@17⅝
Michigan Central	58@62¼
Toledo	37¼@40@38½@40⅜
Galena	72⅜@75@72⅝@74
Illinois Central	75⅝@77@74⅞@77
Panama	124@123@123½
Pacific Mail	86@82¼
Missouris	81⅝@80⅞
Virginias	90½@91¼
Tennessees	90⅞@89¾@90
Illinois Central Bonds	95@95½@95
Hudson River	57¼@55@57¼
Harlem Preferred	44@47
Delaware and Hudson	96½@96
Burlington and Quincy	82⅜@85⅜@84¾

The Stock Market through the past week was generally active in sales and upward in prices, though the latter, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, manifested much feverishness, partly in consequence of the failure of one of the heavy jobbers at the Board, and partly because of the heavy realizations by two or three prominent operators who held large lines of the Western Stocks for the rise. But at and near the close of the week the general Share Market resumed a determined upward tone, the fresh rise extending to New-York Central and several of the Western Stocks, which had just been heaviest sold for the profits which they paid to the previous speculative holders. Most of the old jobbers and a good number of the commission brokers at the Board, are, and have been for a month past, completely at fault in regard to the stubbornness of the present advance in prices, while others, with their outside friends and customers, profess to appreciate its nature as perfectly legitimate while insisting upon the force of the material, rather than mere financial causes which are putting the market up, especially on the long depressed Bonds and Stocks of the New-York and Western Roads. Without undertaking to reconcile, or desiring to side unduly with either of these parties, we have only to state the general conviction of Saturday's market, that it was for the most part out of the hands, if not independent of the control of the Brokers, who, for three or four years past, have made and unmade prices according to their own caprice or arbitrary views as to when and where a periodical rise or fall should be arrested and reversed.

There was only one regular session of the Stock Exchange on Saturday. The market was then strong and buoyant on most of the list, the exception being State Stocks, which (although likely to be wanted some weeks hence for Western banking basis) are neglected by speculation. The rise on the Western Stocks was fully maintained on the Street to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and New-York Central further advanced, the latest sales being 350 shares regular, and 200 or 300 shares for the reopening of the transfers, at 85 ₱ cent. Michigan Central was quite strong at the highest figure of the morning, and Rock Island sold after the Board at 81¼ ₱ cent. The price of Cleveland and Toledo advanced to 40½ ₱ cent., after the heavy sales at 39 on Friday, which, although on 10 days option, were for a holder who had the cash stock to deliver. A new interest has been taken in this stock, because of its relative low price, and frequent inquiries are made us as to its prospects. The construction and equipment of the line very nearly correspond with its stock and funded debt, and the bills payable of the Company should be balanced by the bills, bonds and stocks owned by them. But the latter being thus far unavailable, the former have imposed an annual charge upon the income of the Road, since the embarrassments of 1857, two or three fold greater than the interest on a corresponding sum of regular funded debt. This difficulty, now reduced to the sum of $286.000 in principal, but still carrying a considerable extra interest, once removed by funding, or by the application of bonds and stocks in other concerns owned by the Company, which are or should be coming up in value, the current traffic of the Road would at once enable the Company to resume their dividends, not at first at the old rate of 8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, perhaps, but at the rate of at least 6 ₱ cent., allowing for only a moderate increase on the income of 1859-60. It would seem to have been an oversight in the management that no vigorous effort has yet been made to fund the bills payable of the Road at some reasonable cost, to have the matter out of the way, if only to reduce the charge of carrying these bills. But it is, perhaps, due to them to say that notwithstanding the uniform punctuality with which all the funded interest of the Road has been met through all financial trials, and the promptness, also, with which the floating debt has been carried, the general credit of the concern, and the interest taken in it by the great body of its shareholders, have not, up to the present season, been such as to encourage this reform. It is now intimated, however, that an offer could be had at something like 85 ₱ cent., for a sufficient amount of bonds to relieve all embarrassment to the regular resumption of dividends. The position of the road, as one of the indispensable trunk lines around the southern shore of Lake Erie, entitles the proprietary to a fair cash income upon its par value. We derive the following figures from the last annual report of June 1, 1860:

Capital	$3.343,800	Constructive	$6,771,800
Funded debt	3,848,400	Equipment	464,100
Total	$7,191,200	Total	$7,235,900
Bills payable	286,000	Bonds and Stocks	303,000

The gross earnings of 1859-60	$833,271
Same in 1858-59	798,155
Same in 1857-58	930,252
Same in 1856-57	1,055,906
Same in 1855-56	961,471

The operating expenses for year—

June 1, 1860	$367,736 or 44 ₱ cent.
June 1, 1859	383,699 or 48 ₱ cent.
June 1, 1858	496,462 or 53 ₱ cent.
June 1, 1857	516,019 or 49 ₱ cent.
June 1, 1856	465,009 or 48½ ₱ cent.

The prices on the Railway Bonds continue firm at the Board, and speculation has turned in the direction of some of the low-priced mortgages of the Chicago and Mississippi, Terre Haute and Alton, Indiana Central, Ohio and Pennsylvania, Milwaukee and Mississippi, &c., which are only to be had at private sale.

The following statement exhibits the earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad for July, in comparison with the earnings for the corresponding month of last year:

	1860.	1859.
Freight	$20,641 07	$24,294 65
Passengers	13,829 86	19,704 42
Mails	3,356 88	1,835 42
Total	$37,827 81	$45,834 49
Decrease		8,006 68

The Buffalo *Republic* has the following notice of the Wheat crop in Wisconsin:

"Messrs. B. FRAENKSON, R. B. HINKLEY, and DAVID ATWOOD, three well-known citizens of Wisconsin, have published a report just made by them to the Secretary of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, in respect to the amount of the chief agricultural products of Wisconsin for the year 1860. In pursuance of this task they have traveled all over the State, and have taken pains to obtain reliable information. They say that without exception the crops, in quality, are better than ever before, and in quantity perfectly astonishing. They say that the number of acres of wheat in the State is 1,002,097, and the yield 22,304,037 bushels! This will feed the entire population of the State for a year, and leave a surplus of 17,000,000 bushels for export, which will give a revenue of $12,000,000.

But this remarkable crop of wheat does not stand alone; nearly all others have been equally successful, and a corresponding large area has been devoted to their cultivation. So that the lowest estimate which can consistently be made, will give $50,000,000 as the aggregate valuation of the agricultural products of the State for the year 1860!"

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.
Phil. and Read. R.	40,965	998,062	49 183	1,163,084
Schuylkill Canal.	30,317	669 013	35 985	711,954
Lehigh Valley R.	12,172	344 532	12,587	468,266
Lehigh Canal	31,435	489.678	36 119	532,043
Scranton, South.	14,707	319,905	21,333	465,851
Scranton, North.	6 582	112 952	4,443	114,613
Penn. Coal Co	26,153	340 578	29 640	298,161
Del & H. Co	21,341	258 689	17,964	224.711
Wyoming, South.	—	144,658	—	129 641
Wyoming, North.	—	30,251	—	32 698
Shamokin	3,487	79.971	4 975	98,008
Trevorton	3 424	70,288	2 179	53 688
Broad Top	—	68 380	—	103,164
Sh. Mt. H. Thomas	1,932	27,844	2 611	49 695
Lykens Valley	1,371	22 067	2,310	33,499
Total	193,106	3.976,868	219 288	4,457,076

The *Miner's Journal* of Saturday reports:

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have commenced constructing the Branch Road from Tuckerton, six miles above Reading, leading to the East Pennsylvania Road, about six from Reading. This branch will be two miles in extent, and will cut off twelve miles of the present distance from this region to New-York, and will also avoid the heaviest grade on the East Pennsylvania Road, a short distance from Reading. It will be completed, we learn, in the course of the present year. This improvement is designed to send coal directly to New-York in the Winter season, from this region.

Both the passenger and miscellaneous business of the East Pennsylvania Road is increasing monthly. It is one of the best constructed roads in the country, and if coal can be transported over it to any extent to advantage, will soon become a good paying road. By this route passengers can leave Pottsville at 2 o'clock P. M., and arrive in New-York at 9¼ P. M.; returning, leave New-York at 12 M., and arrive in Pottsville at 8 P. M.

The Cleveland and Toledo Road earnings the 4th week in July show an advance of $1,747. The month of July stands as follows:

1860	$50,639	1859	$45,964
Increase			$4,675

The Rock Island earnings the 4th week in July show a gain of $5,823. The month of July stands as follows:

1860	$80,609	1859	$65,831
Increase			$14,778

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Line in the month of July were, in

	1859.	1860.
Freight	$55,616	$113,212
Passengers	41,397	36,748
Mails and miscellaneous	3,869	4,762
Total	$100,883	$154,723

The Michigan Central Railroad earned in

July, 1860	$128,383 28	July, 1859	$108,303 94
Increase			$20,079 34

The St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad make the following weekly statement of earnings from July 25 to July 31, 1860:

	Present week.	Total, July '60.
Passengers	$6 855 59	$30,455 13
Freight	13,915 76	49,214 90
Mails and Express	943 32	3,449 76
Total	$21,714 67	$83,119 79
Corresponding period, 1859.	13,699 50	58,801 00
Increase in 1860	8 015 17	24,318 79

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company were for the months of July,

	1859.	1860.	Decrease.
Freight	$49,509 96	$46 467 07	$3,042 89
Passengers	32,865 44	27,375 05	5,490 39
Mails, &c	6,151 66	5.000 00	1,151 66
Total	$88,527 06	$78,842 12	$9,684 94
Corrected earnings for the previous month			$93,448 90

The earnings of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad for the first week in July:

1860	$16,784	Increase.
1859	11,486	$5,298

And for the second week:

1860	$14,427	Increase.
1859	11,442	$2,984

We call the attention of holders of Wisconsin Farm Mortgage Bonds to the advertisement of SMALL & COGSWELL, of Milwaukee, which appears in our columns to-day. The Legislature of Wisconsin have passed so many laws affecting these securities, that it may be deemed important by holders to take legal advice on the spot.

The following quotations of Uncurrent Money are from the office of GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-England	1-5	South Carolina and Georgia	1
New-York State	3-10	Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa	1½@1¾
New-Jersey, (except Free Banks)	1-5	Louisiana	1¼
Philadelphia Banks	1-5	Michigan	1
Baltimore Banks	¼@⅜	Missouri	1½@1¾
Interior Pennsylvania	⅝@¾	Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	¾
Delaware Banks, (5s and upward)	1-5	Mobile	1½@2
Interior Maryland	⅜@¾	Tennessee	1½@1¾
Virginia	¾@1	Canada	⅜@½
North Carolina	1¼@1½		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	@76c. ₱ acre.	@84c. ₱ acre.
120 acres	@74c. ₱ acre.	@83c. ₱ acre.
80 acres	@83c. ₱ acre.	@92c. ₱ acre.
40 acres	$1 05 ₱ acre.	$1 13 ₱ acre.

The Grain Trade at Chicago.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The commercial relations between the Northwest and your City are close and binding, and as our adversity in the past three years has caused the tide of business in your streets to recede, so will our prosperous days—which we confidently expect are close at hand—help to swell the volume of that commerce which marks your City as the metropolis of the country. Although Chicago, and that portion of the West which makes it its distributing and business centre, was checked in its activity and growth by the financial crisis of 1857, yet our commercial, manufacturing, shipping and railroad interests would have commenced a permanent recovery ere this, had not the crops (that basis of all our business operations) been, taking the Northwest, in the aggregate, short. It is true that portions of the country, which are tapped by our railroad system, have had an average yield; yet our entire tributary region has not had an abundant return to the labors of the farmer since 1856. Our receipts fully confirm this, for while our railroad system taps twenty-five per cent. more territory now than then, and probably double the area of soil has been brought into cultivation, yet no year's receipts since have equaled those of 1856; but in the returns now being realized to the labors of the agriculturist, we are confident that we have the basis which will start forth into a renewed course of activity all our material interests.

It is an opinion freely expressed by our most sagacious operators, that the harvest now reaped and secured will yield three bushels to one in any preceding year.

An evidence of the early and favorable character of the weather for the harvest and the abundance of the crop, is the manner in which the farmers are crowding their grain forward to market. The statement of the two leading cereals received to-day shows 130,629 bushels corn against 9,011 bushels same day last year, and 59,249 bushels wheat against 3,052 bushels same day last year. These figures show in the strongest light what our agriculturists are now doing, compared with former years, and yet these returns are only from those roads stretching into the southern portion of the State. The Galena and Chicago, in 1856 and 1857 our heaviest grain transporting road, not yet sending to market a bushel. Yet her officers expect by the 15th of August to be pouring into our granaries and storehouses 30,000 bushels per day, which will increase to 80,000 bushels per day by the 1st of September.

In fact, the business of the road will only be bounded by the capacity of its motive power. That portion of northern Illinois which finds its outlet by the Galena Road has been much depressed, financially, for the last two years. Their corn crop has been ruined by the early frost, and their yield of wheat has not been up to the average. But this year we have along the Dixon Air Line and Galena, five bushels to last year one, which, with present, or even lower prices, will redeem the past, and lay the foundation for a promising future, both to the road and its tributary region. With these figures staring them in the face, our citizens are looking forward to the coming year's business with bright hopes, and to the time when Western names will be gilt-edged in your market. We think their confidence is not misplaced, and that Western names and Western Railroads will resume the place in the moneyed world that they held in the years 1856 and 1857. Judging from figures and experience, the vocation of your Wall-street Bears is gone, and they had better hedge at once if they desire to retain the character of far-seeing and sagacious operators.

H.

Foreign Markets by the Australasian.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were very dull, but prices were without material variation. The attitude of France in the affairs of Syria, and the unsettled weather which prevailed in England, caused the depression. Consols closed on the 23d at 93@93⅛ for Money, and 93¼@93⅜ for account.

The demand for money was moderate, and best bills were being discounted at one-eighth below the Bank minimum.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 24—A. M.

COTTON—The market was dull yesterday, and although quotations were not actually lower, they were barely supported. The sales of the day were about 7,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation and for export.

There has been no market at Manchester since the departure of the *Asia*.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather has become unsettled, cold and showery, and the markets are firm. Here there has been no regular market since the sailing of the *Asia*, but RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour 6d. ₱ bbl., and Wheat 1d.@2d. ₱ cental dearer, with more inquiry. Indian Corn quiet at previous rates.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unaltered. Lard in good request, at 59s. 6d. for good, and 63s. for choice. Tallow quiet, but firm at 53s. 6d.@54s. for Butchers' Association.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet; small sales of Pots, at 29s. Resin dull, at 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d. for Common. Spirits of Turpentine, 31s.@31s. 6d. Sugars inactive. Coffee steady. Nothing doing in Rice.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firm, and Wheat generally 2s. ₱ quarter higher. SUGARS steady. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet and unaltered. RICE firmer, and in more demand. TALLOW firm, at 53s. LINSEED OIL 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. The Colonial Wool sales progress with firmness, and the tendency is upward.

BY THE KANGAROO.

[The commercial news is mainly anticipated by the *Australasian*, the dispatch via Queenstown having failed to come to hand.]

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS—Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour advanced 6d., and quote American 26s.@30s. wheat firm and advanced 1d.@2d. since Friday; holders demand an additional advance which checks business. Red 10s.6d.@11s.; White 11s@12s.6d. Corn dull but steady; mixed and yellow 30s.@31s.; white 33s.@34s.

PROVISIONS—Beef heavy. Pork dull. Bacon quiet. Lard buoyant at 61s.6d. for prime. Tallow quiet; North-American 54s.@54s 6d.

PRODUCE—Resin steady at 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d. for common. Spirits Turpentine dull at 31s. Sugar steady. Coffee steady. Rice dull. Ashes dull; Pots 29s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT firm and 2s. higher since Friday. SUGAR steady. COFFEE buoyant. RICE firm. TEA dull and unchanged. TALLOW firm at 52s. 9d.@53s. LINSEED OIL 28s. 6d.@28s 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The money market was slightly easier.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Illinois Central shares at 34½ discount; do. 7 ₱ cent. bonds, 83½@78; New-York Central shares, 74@78; Erie shares, 19@20.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been: 59 bbls. Ashes, 7,657 bbls. Flour, 284 bbls. Corn Meal, 58,061 bushels Wheat, 41,114 bushels Corn, 7.206 bushels Oats, 265 pkgs. Provisions, and 723 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—There is a fair demand for both kinds, and the market is steady. Sales of Pots at $5 12½, and Pearls at $5 56¼.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western and State Flour early in the day was limited, but on the close of 'Change a better demand prevailed, particularly for the low grades of Upper Lake extras, and these are firmer. Ohio extras were somewhat irregular, but more active, especially desirable brands. The inquiry is chiefly for export. The sales are 13,200 bbls., at $5 05@$5 10 for superfine Western; $5 25@$5 45 for the low grades of extra do.; $5 15 for superfine State; $5 25@$5 40 for extra do.—the latter for choice; $5 25@$5 45 for shipping brands of sound round-hoop extra Ohio, ordinary to good; $5 50@$6 50 for St. Louis extra. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, and the low grades are freely offered; but good brands are not plenty, and these are quite firm. The sales are 327 bbls., at $5 for superfine, and $5 20@$7 50 for extra. Southern Flour is in good request, and the low grades are firmer. The receipts of new are light. Sales of 2,650 bbls., at $5@$5 45 for mixed to good superfine Alexandria, &c., and $5 50@$7 50 for the better grades. Rye Flour is in fair request and is firm. Sales 247 bbls., at $3 30@$4 10. Corn Meal is in fair request and is steady. Sales 231 bbls., at $3 35 for Jersey, and $3 70 for Brandywine.

COTTON—The market is very quiet to-day, the sales only amounting to about 400 bales, at 10⅝c.@10¾c. for Middling Uplands, and 11c. for Gulf.

COFFEE—The market is quiet and firm, and nothing of importance has been done to-day, the only transaction we learn of being 100 bags Inage Laguayra, on private terms.

SUGARS—Very little has been done to-day, but the market is otherwise unchanged; sales of 300 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 6⅝c.@7c.; and a small lot of Porto Rico at 7c.@7½c.; also 70 boxes Havana at 8¼c.

MOLASSES—Is without animation, and business was confined to a small lot of Porto Rico at 38c.

RICE—The market is quiet and unchanged, with sales of 120 tierces, at $4 50@$4 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The market continues very dull, and nothing of importance has been done to-day.

LEATHER—There is very little doing in Oak and Hemlock Sole, and the market is heavy, but unchanged.

GRAIN—The demand for wheat is hardly so active. Spring is firmly held—but with larger offerings of new Winter this is rather lower. A portion of that arriving is out of condition, hence the wide range in prices. The inquiry is mainly for export, but millers are disposed to purchase with more freedom. The sales are 2,000 bushels inferior White Canada at $1 27; 5,200 bushels good Chicago Spring at $1 19; 21,700 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 24@$1 26—the latter rate for three cargoes choice in store; 10,000 bushels Red State (Spring) at $1 15@$1 16; 2,300 bushels Red do. (Winter) at $1 20; 11,550 old Red Ohio at $1 25 @$1 26; 11,700 New White Ohio at $1 25@1 33; and old do., at $1 35@1 36; 2,200 bushels New Red and Amber Southern at $1 30@$1 32, and 860 bushels New White do. at $1 40. Barley is quiet, the supply is limited. Barley Malt is in fair request at 90c.@95c. Oats are rather lower and more plenty; sales of Western and Canadian at 36½c.@38c. and State 38c.@39¼c. Rye is selling, slowly at 81c.@82c. Corn is without much change; the demand is moderate; sales of 41,000 bushels (part yesterday) at 62c.@62½c. for Western Mixed; 63c. for choice do., at 64c.@65½c. for Round Yellow and 65c.@66c. for Western Yellow.

WHISKY—The market is firm; the demand is fair. Sales of 570 bbls., at 20¾c.@21c., chiefly at 21¼c.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is easier; the demand is limited, and prices favored the buyer at the close. The sales are 481 bbls., at $19 10@$19 25 for New Mess, closing at $19 10; $14 for New Prime; $18 38 for Old Mess; and $16 38 for Prime Mess. Beef is quiet, but steady; the sales are 126 bbls., at $4 75@$6 for Country Mess; $8 50@$10 50 for Repacked Mess; $8 11@$12 50 for Extra. Lard is firmly held, and in fair request for the trade, &c.; sales of 250 tcs. and bbls., at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; 150 kegs, at 13¼c.@13½c.; and for common, 12⅞c. Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer, 500 pkgs. Butter @ 50s.; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 50s., and per sailing vessel 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 10,000 bush. Wheat at 10½d; 15 hhds. Tallow at 27s. 6d. To London 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. To Galway, a brig with 16 000 bushels Wheat at 9d. To Bremen 8 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. and 45 cases Tobacco at 25s.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine is rather quiet, but prices rule steadily; sales of 150 bbls. in shipping order at 38½c. cash, and 50 do. rejected at 37c. cash. Crude remains quiet at about $3 ₱ 280 lbs. Common Rosin is less active, but is steady at $1 42½@$1 45 ₱ 310lbs., afloat and in yard. Fine qualities are also dull, and prices unchanged. Tar has been more active, and is in reduced stock; sales of 1000 bbls. at $2@$2 25 for New Berne and Washington.

OILS—Crude Whale is quite active, and prices have further advanced. Sales of 1,700 bbls. fair to good quality at 53c.; 2,400 do. prime at 55c. ₱ gallon, cash; and 1,500 do. inferior on private terms. Crude Sperm is quiet but firm at $1 50. Linseed is steady at 60c.@61c., but the demand is limited. Other kinds are in limited request at steady rates.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been light. Prices continue irregular. Week's receipts 13,307 hides. Week's sales, 8,600 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 1,700 dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 21c., 6 mos., usual selection; 550 dry Savanilla, 26 lbs., 15c., 6 mos., rej. bad hides; 500 dry Bogota, 20 lbs., on private terms; 425 dry Texas, 24 lbs., 13c. cash, as they run; 335 dry Texas, 24 lbs., on private terms; 300 dry Western, 20 lbs., 16c., 6 mos., rej. bad hides; 1,388 dry Central America, 17@20 lbs., 17c.@18c., 6 mos., rej. bad hides; 1,000 Western Slaughters, 70 lbs., 8½c. cash; 1,300 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., 8½c. @8⅝c. cash; 250 City Slaughters, 60 lbs., 8c. cash; 500 City Slaughters, for export, 70 lbs., 8c. cash; 300 wet salted California, 50 lbs., 10½c., 6 mos. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 345,230 (same time last year, 219,600—year before, 100,100,) and 98 bales Cow and Buffalo. The stock includes 167,800 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 27,300 dry Rio Grande, 10,700 dry Orinoco, 5,300 dry California, 16,600 dry Central American and San Juan, 830 dry Vera Cruz, 13 400 dry Truxillo and Honduras, 2,800 Rio Hache, 6,400 dry Bahia, 4,200 dry Tampico and Matamoras, 9,200 dry Maracaibo, 4 200 dry Bogota and Savanilla, 2,500 dry Port-au Platte, St. Domingo, &c., 7,000 dry Zanzibars, 22,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 15,000 dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c., 10,600 dry Gambia and Bissau, 6,300 dry Sierra Leone, 4,000 dry salted Maranham, &c., 1,000 dry salted Matamoras, 2,900 wet salted California, 4,000 wet salted Western and Southern, 500 wet salted Buenos Ayres Horse, 700 wet salted Rio Grande, 98 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. Imports for July were 88,759 hides from foreign and 15,103 from coastwise ports. Total 103,862 hides, against 122,893 for last year, and 137,450 for 1858.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WIDMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Owing to a cessation of demand on the part of large Eastern buyers, together with fair receipts from tanners, our stock is accumulating, and prices have become somewhat easier. Western and Southern dealers carry limited stocks only, and the prevalent opinion is that leather will maintain about its present value during the season. Oak Sole—The supply of desirable stock is fair; light somewhat in excess of middle and heavy weights. Rates rule firm for the better grades, with a moderate and steady business doing therein; inferior grades dull. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 54,700 sides. Boots and Shoes—Eastern manufacturers continue quite active, at satisfactory prices; New-York jobbers, however, as yet, are doing a small business only."

POSITION OF SENATOR POLK.—Senator POLK, of Missouri, has declared his intention of voting for Messrs. JACKSON and REYNOLDS, the regular nominees on the State ticket for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, despite their assertion that they favor the election of Mr. DOUGLAS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 6 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAGIC PILLS—LA SYLPHIDE—CORDE TENDUE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—DOMBEY & SON—YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MIANTIMMO—WALLACE—SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—NECROMANCY—PROMENADE CONCERT.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 549 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Australasian*, which arrived at this port on Saturday evening, brings us European advices to the 25th ult., and the *Kangaroo*, which arrived off Cape Race on Saturday, to the 26th. The news by these arrivals is highly interesting and important. From Syria we learn that peace had been restored between the Druses and the Maronites, the latter of whom there seems to be good reason for charging with the original responsibility of their own disasters, and that the Porte had protested against the intervention of France. It is also reported that the Syrian question will be dealt with summarily in a Conference of the Powers at Paris. Sicily had been entirely evacuated by the Royal troops, and GARIBALDI, in whose councils the MAZZINI misleaders seem to be gaining a perilous influence, was supposed to be on the point of passing over into Calabria. The interest of the public, however, will be partially drawn away from the Syrian and Sicilian questions by a very remarkable speech of Lord PALMERSTON on the national defenses, which had caused a fall of the funds at Paris, and provoked strong expressions of dissatisfaction from Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE, the latter of whom declared that cordial relations between France and England had been made impossible by the language of the Premier.

The steamship *Bremen*, for Southampton and Bremen, and the *Vigo*, for Queenstown and Liverpool, left this port on Saturday at noon, with an aggregate of two hundred and sixty-eight passengers and $970,410 in specie on freight.

The latest intelligence from Costa Rica announces the fact that Mr. AMBROSE W. THOMPSON has succeeded at last in procuring from the Government of Costa Rica what will probably prove the most important Railroad grant yet obtained on the Isthmus. It is to continue eighty years, the roadway to be three hundred yards wide, with alternate sections on either side donated in fee. The ports of each end of the road are to be free, and the troops and messengers of the Government are to be carried over it free of expense. The road will run from the Bay of Coronada, on the Pacific, to the Point of Carita on the Atlantic. The terms of the grant are exceedingly liberal, and in case of any disagreement as to the meaning of the articles of agreement the Supreme Court of Chili are to act as arbitrators.

By our dispatches from Washington, we learn of the departure from that city for New-York, of Dr. ZEGARRA, the Peruvian Minister, with dispatches giving details of the settlement of the French claims against Peru. Five thousand dollars are to be paid the claimant in consideration of the sufferings of his family. The salute to the French flag is waived as unnecessary. The judge is not to be dismissed, but Peru agrees that hereafter any Frenchman may object to be tried by him. On the part of our Government, an indemnity is demanded for the owners of the two ships who claim damages, and a mixed Commission to be appointed, to settle all other claims. Five days were allowed for an answer, which, as concerns the indemnity, the Peruvian Minister is certain would be unfavorable.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Fredericksto, the seat of Government of New-Brunswick, at 6 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, and was received with demonstrations similar to those which have greeted him at every place at which he has stopped. Yesterday he enjoyed a day's repose, and today he will receive addresses at the Government House, and will hold a levee in the evening.

The further returns of the North Carolina election received, indicate that the gains for POOL, the Opposition candidate for Governor, are very heavy, but not sufficiently so to affect the probability of ELLIS' election. The Democratic majority in the State, however, is reduced at least one-half since 1858, when ELLIS had a majority over MCRAE of upwards of 16,000.

State elections take place to-day in Arkansas, Kentucky and Missouri. In Arkansas, as all the candidates are Democrats, not much interest centres in the election. The Breckinridge wing, however, will probably succeed. In Kentucky only a Clerk of the Court of Appeals is to be chosen. In Missouri a Governor and other State officers and seven members of Congress are to be elected. There are no less than four candidates for Governor in the field, and an indefinite number for Congress. The interest, however, principally centres in the First Congressional District, where the contest has been very spirited.

W. B. CLIFTON, Esq., a prominent merchant of Louisville, Ky., a member of the firm of JAMES HEWITT & Co., of Liverpool, died on Saturday, and his funeral was attended by four hack-loads of blacks, formerly his slaves, whom he manumitted a short time previous to his death.

The *Great Eastern* passed Cape Henry at 5 o'clock on Friday evening, and reached Old Point Comfort at 6 o'clock. A dispatch from Baltimore announces her arrival off Annapolis yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The excursionists on board are reported to be much pleased with the trip, no such annoyances having occurred as on the excursion to Cape May.

The REV. GARDINER SPRING delivered his semi centennial anniversary sermon before the Brick Church congregation, at their Fifth-avenue church yesterday morning. The venerable pastor, though he is now in his seventy-fifth year, preached a discourse as full of vigor as any delivered to his charge during the last half-century. He stated a curious fact—that there is not now connected with the church one male member who was in the organization at the time of his ordination. It is understood that Dr. SPRING'S parishioners will this evening present him with a substantial testimonial of their regard.

The new synagogue of the congregation B'na Israel, on the corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets, was consecrated yesterday, in the presence of a large congregation. The audience was addressed by Rev. Dr. RAPHALL and Rev. Messrs. ISAACS and BENDI.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions will open this morning, before Recorder BARNARD. No bail cases will be tried, but the prison cases will probably all be disposed of, so that the Tombs may have as few inhabitants as possible during the remainder of the hot weather.

The Stock Market on Saturday closed with a further advance in prices on the New-York and Western shares; the speculation for the rise being to all appearances stronger than at any time since the movement set in. New-York Central 85, Rock Island 81¼. No change in Money or Foreign bills.

Cotton without change; demand light. Coffee is buoyant, the supply limited. Molasses is inactive, but firm. Rice is without change. Sugars are less active, but the rates are steady. Naval Stores generally unchanged. Flour and Wheat without much change, and in good demand. Corn is quiet, and closes heavily. Pork is rather lower. Beef and Lard firm.

France and England.

The Prime Minister of Queen VICTORIA has given official voice, at last, to those fears of France, and that distrust of the Emperor NAPOLEON, which have been growing upon the public mind of England ever since the Crimean war made Paris once more the centre of the politics of Europe. Lord PALMERSTON, the recognized champion of the Anglo-French Alliance, and the twice-consecrated martyr of his faith in the ruler of France, has announced on the floor of Parliament, and with financial emphasis, his conviction that England can no longer rely upon continued peace with her too powerful neighbor across the Channel, and that the political "horizon is charged with clouds which betoken the possibility of a tempest." The most British of British statesmen, the "pluckiest" of Ministers, and not the least boastful of orators, has been forced to avow that France stands to-day to her British ally in the attitude of the stronger Power, and as such may "expect a submission which the weaker Power may not be disposed to give." What unrevealed secrets of the Foreign Office lower behind these simple but ominous words, it may not be difficult for those who have carefully followed the recent course of European politics to conjecture. In the internal condition of Germany; in the unsettled questions of Italy and of the East; in the revival of the power of Spain; France has interests at stake, and an influence to be asserted which must inevitably come into conflict with the interests and the influence of England, if England is still to be governed as Whigs and Tories seem alike to agree that she shall be, by the traditions of 1815. The hope of peace for the world has lain for years in the prospect that these traditions might wear out their own life in England before France could become strong enough to insist upon their disappearance from the policy of the British Government. Upon this prospect, it seems, we are no longer to count. The most conspicuous friend of the French Imperial Government in England, whether as a sacrifice on the altar of political expediency or as the result of serious convictions matters little to the present purpose, has formally indicted the strength of France as a terror for England. The British Premier has given all the sanction of his high office and of his personal reputation to the doctrine that England has a right to decide how large an army France has a right to keep in the field, and that a positive "naval superiority to all other Powers is absolutely necessary to the existence of England as a nation." The importance of such language, from such a source, cannot easily be over-estimated, and the speech made by Lord PALMERSTON on the 23d of July may, without exaggeration, be described as a new and formidable cloud upon that horizon of which it professedly laments the dark and ominous aspect, and the "ragged rims of thunder, brooding low."

For the portentous assertions and the more portentous insinuations of this extraordinary oration will fall upon a public sentiment in England already diseased and excited by a long indulgence in the pleasures of panic, jealousy and distrust. If every Englishman were as well informed as a Cabinet Minister, and as accessible to argument as a statesman, there might be little danger in the peremptory demand of a Government already at its wits ends on the question of ways and means, for a sum equal to more than forty millions of dollars to be raised without delay, and expended at once in fortifying the British coasts. But what can be expected to be the effect of such a demand upon the nerves of a population which has already been drummed and trumpeted up to fever heat, warned in season and out of season, that its liberties and its very national life, are in imminent peril, and fairly stormed into believing that within twenty miles of its shores the subtlest and mightiest of monarchs is silently assembling an army vast as the host of XERXES, and a fleet more tremendous than the armada of PHILIP, for the express purpose of demolishing the last stronghold of freedom in the old world!

Lord PALMERSTON'S language is a preparation of peril for Europe, because it is so much more fuel flung upon the already blazing prejudices and passions of the English people. Grave and delicate questions are pressing in upon the attention of the European States. Questions which must be discussed between the Governments of the Great Powers, and on more than one of which it is inevitable that serious differences of opinion should arise between the Cabinets of St. James and of the Tuileries. As one after another these questions are brought before the public mind, they will find the British people, thanks to the busy mischiefmakers with whom Lord PALMERSTON has now identified himself, profoundly persuaded that France must be always and everywhere in the wrong, and blindly determined that on no point whatever shall any harmony with France be permitted, since harmony will be interpreted to mean concession, and concession be held to be the open door to the utter humiliation of England and of the English race. It is a characteristic trait of the British people in their most ordinary moods to think and talk of all other States after the fashion of the impeccable Mr. PECKSNIFF. Your true Briton is always persuaded that the policy of England is morality in action, and that honesty or magnanimity can no more be expected from foreign Powers than beer from those hapless lands which are unblessed with hops. That France, in particular, never stirs in diplomacy without some deep design on India, or the Bank of England, is a chronic hallucination of our kinsmen. This morbid belief has now been stimulated into an acute fanaticism. We saw its effects more than a year ago in the contemptible conduct of the then existing British Government on the Italian question. More recently we found the same disease driving the Cabinet of London into offering a gratuitous and most senseless insult to the Spanish people because the English public chose to fancy that Spain could have no motive for chastising the pirates who had infested her commerce and outraged her flag, excepting the wish to please NAPOLEON III., by threatening Gibraltar. To-day we find English Members of Parliament, under the same influence, calling upon the Government to enter Syria, not as the ally of civilization against Mohammedan barbarism, but as a policeman to protect the road to India against the aggressive policy of France. Now the moment may easily come, and events are moving too rapidly in Europe for any man to venture to adjourn the possibility very far into the future, when this fury of popular suspicion will force the British Government into a position of direct hostility to the Government of NAPOLEON. Speeches like this of Lord PALMERSTON may well excuse the French nation for believing, not only that such a position enters into the calculations, but even that it stands high among the hopes and wishes of the political leaders of England. It is all very well for Englishmen to expect the rest of mankind to take the same lofty view of their own national morality in which they themselves exult, but a very little knowledge of human nature and of history ought to dispel the delusion. When England arms from shore to shore, and all her dockyards echo with the hammer, foreign States can hardly be blamed for suspecting that self-defence is not the only purpose of these strenuous preparations. Thousands of men still living remember that the England of 1792 was very far from being content to take care of herself, and in their souls believe the Government of PALMERSTON to be not less aggressive, meddlesome and hostile to mankind than the Government of PITT. The Continent is vexed in all directions at this hour by the intrigues of all the parties which were broken up in 1848, and of all the dynasties which have fallen since 1815. How should the Continental nations forbear to fancy that England is still at her old work among these disturbing influences? Distrusted and detested from Madrid to Moscow, and with all her most insular passions fanned into fire at home, it will, indeed, be nothing less than a miracle if the armed and angry England of 1860 can pass through the existing complications of European diplomacy without provoking such a conflict as she has never sustained since she went down in 1783, under the injustice of an odious cause and the combined hostility of Continental Europe.

The Advance of Science.

Much remark was recently excited in England by the fact that the British Association for the Advancement of Science declined to discuss the merits of Mr. DARWIN'S new theory of the origin of species. The doctrine of Mr. DARWIN had been enounced, in the course of the preceding Winter, long enough before the meeting of the Association, to have provoked discussion, both popular and scientific, in all parts of the world. Coming from one of the most accomplished and respected of living naturalists, as the result of twenty years of unrelaxing study, travel and experiment, it could not fail to command the attention of the whole scientific guild, and not for these reasons alone, but also because the doctrine was at once novel in itself, in conflict with established beliefs, and seemed to offer solutions for a thousand difficulties which beset theories currently received. Review, magazine and newspaper had in turn expressed their more or less enlightened opinions of the book; but to the great annual conference of British science popular expectation was directed, as the criterion of the real scientific value of the discovery. The Association, to the disappointment of everybody, adjourned without passing any judgment upon the subject; in fact, it was only noticed cursorily, as furnishing an opportunity for a Bishop of the English Church to denounce its heretical tendencies. This denunciation seems to have stifled discussion; and a theory, which, whether true or false, is destined to distinguish the current year in the history of natural science, has not even been recognized by the most imposing scientific body of the period.

The American Association, now sitting at Newport, seems equally disposed to give the propositions of Mr. DARWIN a wide berth. On the list of papers to be read by the various members, there is not one touching upon the subject of Mr. DARWIN'S book, nor one which is likely even indirectly to open a discussion of its merits. The example of the British Society seems to be accepted as final. Yet AGASSIZ, to whose doctrines that of DARWIN is in open antagonism, is present at Newport; and Prof. GRAY, who is supposed from his contributions to SILLIMAN'S *Journal*, and other indications, to sympathize with DARWIN, is there also; and a host of others fully and peculiarly competent to treat the subject with the enlightenment and candor which it merits, and which the advancement of science requires. In England many of the most prominent naturalists and paleontologists are, from their professional and technical positions, dependants upon a Government which would certainly look with displeasure upon the indorsers of a theory that, partially understood, might seem to threaten war upon the foundations of the established religion. Here no such establishment exists, and no such fear need be entertained.

The truth is, the utility of these Associations for the encouragement of science—in other words, whether science is really advanced by these confederacies of its followers, is extremely doubtful. They tend rather to check all advance, and to arrange the limits of progress at points which the members by tacit consent determine the aggregate body to have reached. They become studious of orthodoxy and conservatism. Daring opinions are not daringly questioned, but silently ignored. The genuine man of science demands a subordination of consequences to facts; he seeks the truth, wherever announced, at all hazards, and remembering that all great discoveries have been made by individuals as the results of private and unassisted investigation, he is the first to recognize and respect the discoverer. Much of this generous temper is lost in an association such as those we have alluded to. In the very fact of their institution, it was admitted that anterior combinations of the same general character had really been no aids to science. Royal Societies and Academies of Science had been profitless—tending steadily to bigotry and reaction. These new associations, however, instructing themselves with the experience of their predecessors, were to advance, not retard, science; in fact, instead of being an inert main body of an old-fashioned army, they were to be the agile, eager and enterprising vanguard of the scientific world. We regret to see this promise so early disappointed, and the menaced substitution in its stead of what we should be sorry to stamp as reluctant bigotry or paltry jealousy.

THE CITY POSTAL DELIVERY.—We have received an elaborate communication on the subject of the new system of City letter-carriage which we publish in another part of this paper. The writer very justly remarks that it "is hard to make a thing understood," and illustrates this truth admirably by leaving us just as much in the dark as to the prospects of the public service under the system now in force as we were when we complained on Saturday morning of the unsatisfactory working of the new arrangements. He gives us, indeed, a very fair idea of the origin of these arrangements, and shows that Mr. DIX is in no manner responsible for them, except as an Administrative officer, charged to carry out the orders of the Post-office Department. But he by no means explains to us how it comes to pass that a prepayment of three cents upon a letter, which the Government undertakes to deliver for one cent, fails to carry the said letter to its destination. Another correspondent, whose communication also we publish to-day refers to no less than three instances of this phenomenon, as occurring within his own experience. We cannot think that in the face of such facts, society can be truly said "to stand just where it did before the private expresses were discontinued." Indeed, we have no reason for supposing that while the private expresses were still in operation, the Government found it either necessary or desirable to demand four cents for doing work covenanted to be done for one.

We do not doubt that Mr. DIX is doing his best to give efficiency to our starved, feeble and incoherent postal system; and we are willing to wait patiently for the fruit of his faithful labors. But we own ourselves unable to see what present or future good can be expected from destroying public confidence in the Government post by a stamping system, which practically results in something very like dishonesty.

The Census—Some Inevitable Errors.

One very grave error was impressed upon the public mind by the returns of the census of 1850, and, doubtless, will again be by those of that now gathered, owing to an attempt to collect statistics upon a subject which experience has proved to be unattainable by mere inquiry from house to house. We allude to the statistics of mortality, by which the state of the public health must be measured. No subject can be of greater importance than this, inasmuch as "national health is national wealth;" and yet there is no subject, perhaps, upon which the census returns have been, and probably again will be, more defective. And the inhabitants of sundry cities or wards are, doubtless, already flattering themselves with the idea of the small number of deaths reported, and their apparently sound sanitary condition, who, were the true figures known, would be using every exertion to diminish the high state of mortality which actually prevails amongst them.

To show the great deficiency of these returns, it is only necessary to state that in Philadelphia the census report for 1850 gives the number of deaths, for the year commencing with June, 1849, at 6,622; whereas they really were, as shown by the bills of mortality for 1849, nearly one-half more, namely 9,462. Also the United States census report gives the mortality of the City of New-York, for the same year, at 11,629, whereas the report of the City Inspector, for 1849, shows it to have been 23,773; being more than double that given by the census returns.

Mr. DE BOW, Superintendent of the Census of 1850, acknowledges that a considerable part of the whole number of deaths in the United States were never reported. Dr. WYNNE, in his "Vital Statistics," expresses the opinion that the returns of mortality were so defective that *one-third* or *one-half* should be added to make them equal to the truth. Prof. TUCKER, in his *Progress of the United States*, speaking of the mortality statistics, says: "This part of the census has been so imperfectly executed as to be valueless."

But this subject is still further illustrated, and the utter unreliability of this method of obtaining the statistics of mortality shown by the Report of the State Census of New-York for 1855. This report gives the mortality of the City of New-York for the year beginning with June, 1854, as only 11,022—whereas it really was, as shown by the City Inspector's Report for the year 1854, no less than 28,568. In the introduction to this report of the census of the State of New-York for 1855, the following language is used: "The returns of these statistics [of mortality] are found to possess little or no value as showing the absolute numbers dying. It is only by means of a careful system of registration that we can expect to arrive at precise statistics of mortality. Accuracy in regard to mortality statistics is not attainable by the methods used in obtaining a census, or by any other than that above suggested."

A very important and interesting circumstance, in connection with this subject, is this: That in the worst-conditioned, most crowded and sickly cities, wards and streets where the death-rate is always highest, these deficiencies in the mortality returns are, other things being equal, always greatest, seeming to show a degree of public health in such places which does not at all exist. This may be easily explained thus: The worse the sanitary condition of a district, the more filthy the streets, the more crowded the houses, and consequently the higher the death-rate, the more frequent and numerous will be the changes, removals and disruptions of families, and hence the greater the difficulty of obtaining correct reports of the number of deaths which have occurred during the year past; many families, and especially those in which most deaths have occurred, having broken up and removed. Moreover, the questions put by the census-takers are answered with less intelligence, among such classes, and probably often asked with less care. Also, where four, five or a dozen families are crowded together into a single house, each room perhaps serving for a family, whole families may be overlooked, or the information in regard to half a dozen families may be attempted to be obtained at a single door and of a single person; in which case the circumstances in regard to the number of deaths would be likely to be very imperfectly obtained.

Thus, doubtless, often nearly or quite half the number of deaths in the worst and most unhealthy districts are never reported. In fact, that this is actually the case, is proved by the above comparison of the real and the reported mortality of the City of New-York, in two different census reports—that of the General Government in 1850, and that of the State in 1855—and yet there is no reason to question the diligence of the census-takers. In making these remarks, indeed, we have no intention of stimulating the inquirers to great accuracy, for it is obvious the failure is due to causes beyond their reach. It is to warn the public and the statistician against accepting the returns as even approximately reliable; and to suggest the abandonment of this description of inquiry from the programme of the next federal census.

FACING BOTH WAYS.—That small and rapidly diminishing number of the faithful, who accept the *Herald* as their oracle, now and then find themselves in embarrassing straits. Not only are they continually called upon to turn corners so acute as to require the utmost agility to keep up with the march of their tangential leaders, but they are steadily put through a curious course of drill intended to perfect them in the singular art of facing both ways at the same moment; an art which might have its terrors, even in the eyes of a Chicago Zouave. On Saturday morning, for instance, the exacting Mokanna whom these poor people worship, made these two distinct and oracular declarations. Apropos of things political in general, he spake as follows:

"We feel authorized to announce to the money contributors of all parties and factions concerned, that they will be acting wisely this time to treat all applications for money for Presidential purposes in this campaign with a flat refusal to give a copper. There is no necessity for any such contributions to the cause of 'Old ABE LINCOLN,' and all moneys bestowed to aid in the work of electing either BRECKINRIDGE, BELL or DOUGLAS, are moneys foolishly thrown away. *The result of the election is a foregone conclusion. Lincoln will be elected; not only so, but from present appearances he will walk over the course.*"

Apropos of Gov. WISE in particular, he immediately afterwards announced:

"He speaks out at last; but, strange to say, just as he does, the news from North Carolina speaks in a different tone. If the State should go as the returns from the election so far indicate, it is of very small consequence what Gov. WISE says or does, for as North Carolina goes, the greater part of the South will probably go. *If the election in that State should be in favor of the Union party, it is but the prelude to the success of the Presidential Bell ticket in November next*, and the evidence of the strength of the current of revolution which cannot be stemmed by WISE or any of the other Democratic leaders in the South."

Having thus elected both LINCOLN and BELL to the same office, at the same time, to the utter discomfiture of BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS, who might in common charity have had their share of this splendid success—since it is just as easy to make four Presidents as two—it would seem that the mission of the "old man omniloquent" ought to be supposed ended. While the world is doubting whether any one of the many candidates who solicit our "sweet voices" is likely to reach the Presidential elevation, the *Herald* has arbitrated the difficulty by placing, at a single breath, two of the number in the White House, thus anticipating by one happy duplicate vaticination the action of people and electors, Representatives and Senate. What need is there of an election at all? Let the result be left to fate and the *Herald*, and we shall have the advantage of two highly respectable Presidents instead of one. It is remarkable, however, that this idea of a duality of the Presidential office forms an important part of the Secessionist programme. As the recognized organ of that interesting movement, it may be the function of the *Herald* to foreshadow the double Presidency by way of preparing the public mind for the general shattering, refraction and multiplication of all constituted authority in the DIS-UNITED STATES.

Letter-Carrying.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How hard it is to make a thing understood! The TIMES of this morning charges the Government, through a late order of the Post-office Department, requiring one cent to be paid to the carriers for collecting and carrying letters to the Post-office for the mails' with "taxing the intercourse of society more heavily than before." The *World*, in an article yesterday, spoke of the discontinuance of the private-letter expresses as a "step taken by Postmaster DIX." The TIMES in like manner calls it Mr. DIX'S "supposed reform." A writer in the TIMES of Wednesday, styling himself a "Merchant," and talking very unlike one, sarcastically calls the first-mentioned measure "a wise act on the part of our Postmaster," and suggests his nomination "for the next Presidency."

Let me try to clear away all this smoke.

1. The intercourse of society is not more heavily taxed than before. Mr. BOYD and the other private letter expresses have never charged less than one cent for carrying letters to the Post-office for the mails. The fee was charged up to the moment of their discontinuance. It used to be two cents. It has latterly been one cent. The charge under the new order is one cent. "Society" stands in this respect just where it did before the private expresses were discontinued.

2. The charge of one cent for collecting and carrying letters to the mails is not Postmaster DIX'S "step," or "supposed reform," or "wise act," to use the prolific nomenclature of the critics of the measure. It was the act of the Postmaster-General, adopted from the impossibility of sustaining the carrier system without it. Congress, as we all know, has spasmodic visitations of economy of the periodical type, coming on regularly before each Presidential election, and not only passing off with the same regularity, but running into a very unhealthful reaction the moment the canvass is over. The last session was the period of exacerbation, developing itself in the curtailment of clerk hire and mail facilities, and (not intending any disrespect) with about as enlightened a success as might be expected of a surgeon, who should attempt to take off a man's leg in the dark. The carrier system fell under the amputating process. The charge for delivering letters was reduced from two cents to one. This was right; but it should have been accompanied by some provision for paying the collecting carriers. They have been paid out of the carrier's fund, but with the reduction referred to, it was impossible. The carrier system, which has been in full operation for fifteen years, could not be maintained without some measure on the part of the Post-office Department to augment the fund by which the carrier's were paid. The Postmaster-General adopted the only legal means in his power. The 41st section of the act of July 2, 1836, authorizes two cents to be charged on letters received by a carrier and deposited in the Post-office. This was the charge formerly made by all the private letter expresses. The Postmaster-General directed one cent to be charged, going to just half the extent of his authority. Here is an extract from the law: "For every letter received by a carrier to be deposited in the Post-office, there shall be paid to him, at the time of the receipt, not exceeding two cents." Is there any hardship in this charge? Is it unreasonable? The collecting carriers go round to the street-boxes four times a day to receive letters. The Postmaster of this City has ordered a night collection for the mails. A letter deposited before 9 o'clock in the evening in a street-box is carried to the Post-office for one cent, and is sent off by the morning mail before the writer is out of bed. Does any reasonable man grudge the carrier this small fee? I think not.

3. The Government is doing all in its power for the convenience of the community. Lamp-post-boxes have been put up throughout the City for the reception of letters, which are collected and delivered four times a day. One of these boxes may be found near every man's door. The first boxes—the small, shallow ones, like that which may be seen at the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway—(barnacles as they have been, not inappropriately called)—are to be taken down, the Government having ordered deep and commodious ones, like that at the corner of Broadway and Murray-street. There are to be eight hundred in this City, and if they are not up in eight weeks, it will be the fault of the contractor.

4. The Postmaster of this City is doing all he can to secure to the public the benefit derived from the private letter expresses. He has taken into the service two of Mr. BOYD'S best men. His intention is to provide for more as vacancies occur.

5. The suppression of the City letter expresses has been long in contemplation. There is no more reason why a private letter express should be permitted to run against the public carriers than that Adams' Express should be permitted to carry letters from this City to Utica against the Government mail contractors. As the authority of the Postmaster-General in this matter has been called in question, it may be proper to quote the law. Here it is, section 10, act of 3d March, 1851: "It shall be in the power of the Postmaster-General, at all post offices, where the postmasters are appointed by the President of the United States, to establish post routes within the cities or towns, to provide for conveying letters to the post-office by establishing suitable and convenient places of deposit, and by employing carriers to receive and deposit them in the post-offices, &c." The establishment of these routes, *ipso facto*, makes all private letter expresses illegal. This was the extent of the Postmaster-General's order. He established the streets of the City below Fifty-fifth street the limits of the carriers' delivery, as post routes. The discontinuance of the private letter expresses follows as a necessary consequence of other provisions of law.

6. In conclusion, if the established system works well there will be no cause of complaint on the part of the public. If errors of administration occur, no one will be more thankful than the City Postmaster to have them pointed out, or more anxious to correct them. If there are defects in the organization of the postal system, should not the responsibility be thrown on the law instead of those who are merely executive agents in carrying it out?

A.

Bishop POTTER having declined a reelection to the Presidency of the Alumni Association of Union College, Hon. W. H. Seward has been chosen to succeed him.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Settlement of the French Claims against Peru—Mr. Clay's Ultimatum—The Political Tax-Levy on Government Employes—Important Railroad Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 5.

Dr. ZEGARRA, the Peruvian Minister, has left for New-York, to be absent ten days. Before leaving, he received dispatches giving the details of the settlement of the French claims, as follows: *First proposition*—eight thousand dollars damages refused, but five thousand paid in consideration of the sufferings of his family during the imprisonment of the claimant. Amicable relations having been restored prior to making the Convention, the second demand, of a salute to the French flag, was waived as unnecessary. *Third and fourth propositions*—the dismissal of the judge, and his never being allowed again to officiate in any case in which a Frenchman was the party, was compromised by Peru agreeing that hereafter any Frenchman might object to the obnoxious Judge sitting in his case. Such was the amicable settlement with the Emperor NAPOLEON. Our Government is less lenient. Mr. CLAY has presented his ultimatum, in the first place demanding indemnity for the owners of the two ships which claim damages, and secondly, asking for a mixed commission to settle all other claims. Five days were allowed for an answer. Three only had expired when the steamer sailed. Mr. ZEGARRA is perfectly satisfied that the first demand will be refused. Should Mr. CLAY return, Mr. ZEGARRA is already instructed to do likewise.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES AND THE TAX LEVY.

The report that a tax had been levied on Government employes for political purposes has resulted in calling the attention of Secretary COBB to the act of 1854, which requires all his subordinates to swear that they have not been required to contribute to any political fund, but have received their full salary. This law has been a dead letter for many years, though it is still in force. Will it now be executed? Immense amounts are being received by the Breckinridge Committee here, who disburse liberally.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Letters received here from Secretaries FLOYD and THOMPSON urge President BUCHANAN to join them, and recruit a few days at Old Point Comfort. They report the crowd to be large and brilliant, and yet there is plenty of room for more. The President thinks of running down for a week. Nearly every person in this latitude has gone, or is going to see the *Great Eastern* at Annapolis.

Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 5.

By the arrival of Mr. DIMITRY, Secretary of the Legation to Costa Rica, the important intelligence has been brought of the full ratification by Congress of the grant of a railroad right to AMBROSE W. THOMPSON. It had been submitted by President MONTEALEGRE to the National Congress of Costa Rica, and a most determined outside opposition was interposed, but on the 4th of July it was approved by the House of Delegates, with only two negative votes, and by the Senate unanimously. The grant is for 80 years; the road-way is to be 300 yards in width. A strip a mile wide on each side is set apart, and alternate sections, a mile square on each side, are donated in fee. The other alternate sections are reserved to the Government, but an equal quantity of the public lands in any other portion of the Republic, at the selection of Mr. THOMPSON, are granted him in perpetuity. The ports at each end of the road are to be free ports throughout the term of the grant. The location of the road is to be between the Bay of Coronada and the Granadian boundary line on the Pacific and the point of Carita and said boundary line on the Atlantic. Costa Rica claims, with great justice, as her boundary a line drawn from the Escuada de Veraga on the Atlantic to the Point of Burica on the Pacific. This gives the whole of the Lagoon of Chiriqui on the Atlantic, and the entire of the Gulf of Dolce, as well as two fine bays in addition on the Atlantic, on which to terminate the roadway. The road is to be first-class, the surveys are to be made within two years, and built six years thereafter. The grantee is to maintain an efficient corps of police all along the line to preserve order. He has the right to erect and maintain public hospitals at the termini. The troops and messengers of the Government are to be carried over the road free of expense, but no foreign troops or munitions of war are permitted to pass over it without consent of Costa Rica. The road cannot be transferred to any foreign Government. Contracts made by the grantee in foreign countries for service or labor, shall have the same force in Costa Rica as in places of their agreement. Costa Rica is not to dispose of any of her lands or give titles thereto until Mr. THOMPSON has selected the quantity given in lieu of the alternate sections reserved to the Government on the line of the road. A charter for the purpose of organization is given by Costa Rica, with all the powers and privileges as contained in the Chiriqui Improvement Company charter, granted by the State of Pennsylvania. Six per centum of the net profits of the Company are to be paid annually to Costa Rica; $50,000 are to be deposited within one year, as a guarantee that the road will be made. This is to be returned without interest as soon as the road is completed. There is no other tax reserved upon the road or mails passing over it. In case there is any disagreement as to the meaning of the articles the Supreme Court of Chili are to be arbitrators.

This is considered here to be the most liberal and valuable railroad grant which has ever yet been made across the great American Isthmus, and placing Mr. THOMPSON in a high and independent position. He holds grants from New-Granada which cannot legally be annulled, though efforts have been made to that end, while this of Costa Rica stands without conflict of any kind.

A despatch from Sidney, Nova Scotia, says the Coast Survey steamer *Bibb*, which went to Cape Chudleigh, Labrador, with a scientific corps, to observe the solar eclipse of the 18th of July, arrived here on Friday, and after coaling, sailed for New York. It is understood that the corps met with great success as to the weather and their operations.

The Great Eastern.

THE ARRIVAL AT OLD POINT COMFORT.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Saturday, Aug. 4.

The *Great Eastern* passed Cape Henry at 5 o'clock last evening. She was met and saluted by steamers crowded with passengers. The ship was making fifteen knots an hour, beating all the boats. The weather was delightful. She arrived here at 6 o'clock, when her salute was returned from the guns of Fort Monroe. The excitement here is great. There were 108 passengers. At a meeting held on board, complimentary resolutions were passed, relative to the ship, her officers, management, fare, &c. There was a grand time on board last night and to-day, including music and a ball, and immense crowds are now on board from Norfolk, Portsmouth and Old Point.

THE ARRIVAL OFF ANNAPOLIS.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 5.

The steamer *Great Eastern* arrived off Annapolis at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Four steamers, with large crowds of excursionists, met her down the bay, and returned this evening.

Defalcation at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 4.

CHARLES MCDOUGAL, of the firm of WEST & MCDOUGAL, commission merchants of this city disappeared last night, accompanied by the bookkeeper. It is stated that they took $35,000 belonging to the firm. The house has been doing an extensive produce business, and had a large Southern and Western patronage.

Storm at Springfield, Ill.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 4.

A heavy rain-storm, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning, passed over Springfield, Ill., last night, completely demolishing WYMAN'S carriage manufactory and destroying a large number of valuable carriages; loss estimated at $15,000. A number of unfinished buildings in various parts of the city were considerably damaged. It was impossible, however, to obtain any estimate of the amount of damage. There were no persons injured.

The Troubles at Occoquan, Va.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 4.

The Republicans of Occoquan have declared their determination to reërect their Lincoln and Hamlin liberty pole, and a conflict is anticipated. The national authorities have been consulted, and have taken measures to have the rights of the citizens of Occoquan protected; but the Republicans have no

faith in such protection since their property was destroyed in the presence of Gov. LETCHER'S Virginia militia.

THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

His Arrival at Frederickton, the Capital of New-Brunswick.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KENNEBECASIS STATION, VIA ST. JOHN, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1860.

The Prince of Wales, on his way to Frederickton, left St. John at 9 o'clock by rail. He passed through triumphal arches escorted by a guard of honor, and a salute was fired. He took a steamboat here, where a double triumphal arch is erected, and he was saluted by a company of volunteers. Several yachts and steamers attend us up to Kennebecasis Lake.

The weather at St. John was thick, a heavy fog prevailing, but here it is fine. The scenery on the Lake is very beautiful.

The people of the surrounding country designed to present an address, but the Prince had no time to receive it. The people cheered enthusiastically during the embarkation.

FREDERICKTON, Saturday, Aug. 4—P. M.

To-day has been the most delightful yet experienced by the Prince since his arrival. The boat ran up the St. John River through the most beautiful scenery, and with a fertile country on either side, which was much admired by the Prince, who appeared on deck in a shooting coat, light trowsers and white hat, and sat in the stern the whole time. There were groups of people in boats, on every wharf and projecting point, and even in the church steeples, who displayed flags with royal mottoes, rang bells, fired muskets and cheered. The Prince directed the cheers to be answered by the steam-whistle and by the band.

At Newcastle the Prince was much fatigued, and was compelled in consequence to keep in his stateroom a great part of the time, which was the only drawback yet experienced. The Prince lunched on board with the Governor and suite, Gen. TROLLOPP and suite, several members of the Government, the Legislative Council, and the Mayors of Halifax, Boston and Montreal.

We arrived at Frederickton at 6 P. M., amid a salute of guns. The Prince was received by a body of volunteers, drawn up in order, with a great crowd on the terrace and wharf, who cheered with great enthusiasm as the Prince and his suite in uniform drove in carriages to the Government House, and the members of the Legislature followed in procession.

The Prince will spend a quiet day on Sunday and on Monday he will receive addresses, and a levee and ball will be given at the Parliament buildings.

The town is decorated with three handsome arches, and with flags in all the windows and on all the telegraph poles.

More addresses are being presented to the Prince than were expected, and if such an avalanche continues, collective replies will have to be made. H.

The North Carolina Election.

PETERSBURG, Va., Saturday, Aug. 4.

The returns from North Carolina come in slowly.

Ellis' majority in Granville County is 150, and the Democratic Legislative ticket is elected.

Hertford County is reported as a gain for Ellis of 135.

Warren County gives an increased majority for Ellis, and the Democratic Legislative ticket is elected.

Halifax County gives a gain for Ellis.

Carroll County—Pool gains slightly.

New-Hanover County—Pool gains slightly.

Orange County—Pool gains 200.

Rowan County—Large gains for Pool, and Mr. Fisher defeated for the Senate—a Democratic loss.

Wake County—Pool gains 880.

Forsyth County—Large gains for Pool.

Randolph County—Small gain for Pool.

Returns from Washington, Chowan, Perquimous, Bertie and Tyrell, all in Smith's (Opposition) Congressional District, show a gain of over 400 for Pool, as compared with the vote of 1858.

Pool, as far as heard from, leads Ellis 106 votes.

LATER.

Orange County—Pool, 1,238; Ellis 1,109.

The whole Opposition Legislative ticket is elected—a gain of two members.

Wayne County—Ellis, 1,374; Pool, 402.

Brunswick County—Ellis, 410; Pool, 402.

New-Hanover County—Ellis, 1,549; Pool, 713.

Sampson County—Ellis 1,031; Pool 580.

Duplin County—Ellis 1,300; Pool 197.

Columbus County—Ellis' majority 165, a Democratic loss.

Edgecombe County—Ellis gains 180.

Carteret County—The Opposition elect a Senator and a member of the Commons, both gains.

Ellis gains in Mecklenbergh, Wilson and Nash counties.

THE LATEST RETURNS.

Davison County—Ellis 884; Pool 1,240.

Forsyth County—Ellis 1,015; Pool 1,028.

Rowan County—Ellis 1,138; Pool 1,059.

Mecklenburgh County—Ellis, 1,003; Pool, 650.

Cabarras County—Pool's majority about 250.

Guilford County—Ellis, 550; Pool, 2,121.

Almana County—Ellis, 771; Pool, 793.

Wake County, (complete,)—Ellis, 1,400; Pool, 1,593; a heavy Democratic loss.

Johnson County—Ellis, 1,134; Pool, 860.

The losses and gains are estimated by the vote of 1858, between Ellis and McRae, when Ellis was elected by 16,385. The gains for Pool are heavy, but insufficient to affect the result. Well-informed parties give the State to the Democrats by 8,000 to 10,000.

Abduction of a Child at Nahant.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 5.

The Rice child, custody of which was contested at law by the father and mother, and decided in favor of the father, last week, was abducted from a private school at Nahant, on Saturday, by three men disguised, who menaced the master with clubs. A reward of $500 was offered by the father for the arrest of the abductor. MICKERSON, a stable-keeper in this city, was arrested to-day on a charge of being one of the abductors, and put under $10,000 bonds to answer to-morrow. Mr. RICE lives in Baltimore, and his wife was formerly of the Thorndike family, of this city. Considerable excitement exists in regard to the matter.

Movements of the Zouaves.

THEIR ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON—REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT—DEPARTURE FOR HOME.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 4.

The Zouaves arrived at 6 o'clock this morning, and were escorted by the Washington Light Infantry to Brown's Hotel, where they breakfasted; and took the steamer for Mount Vernon at 8 o'clock. They returned at 12 o'clock, and after dining visited the President. Upon arriving at the White House, the Zouaves, with their Baltimore escort, marched into the East Room, and took their position. Soon after their arrival, the President, accompanied by numerous officers of the Army and other Departments, entered the room, and was received by the Zouaves with a "present arms" never before witnessed in the White House.

The Zouaves subsequently proceeded to the lawn, and the President and suite and friends took a position upon the south portico, and witnessed their drill.

They left here at half past five o'clock this evening for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, August 5.

The Zouaves left to-day for home, *via* Pittsburg.

Escape of a Forger from Custody.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 4.

Col. J. BUCHANAN CROSS, the noted forger, escaped from the custody of tipstaff PORTER this morning, while on his way to the Court to receive sentence. There is no trace as yet of his whereabouts.

Explosion of the Boiler of a Locomotive.

HAMILTON, C. W., Saturday, Aug. 4.

As the Toronto train was leaving here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the boiler of the locomotive exploded, throwing the engine and tender off the track. The engineer was bruised, and the fireman scalded, but none of the passengers were injured.

A Large Number of Slaves Manumitted.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Aug. 5.

W. B. CLIFTON, of the firm of JAMES HEWITT & Co., of Liverpool, died here yesterday, having manumitted all his slaves, four hack loads of whom attended the funeral to-day as chief mourners.

There have been several cases of sun-stroke to-day.

Fatal Accident to a Baltimorean.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 5.

Mr. HUSSEY, of Baltimore, was killed at Exeter, N. H., on Saturday, by being run over by the cars. He was *en route* for Portland with his family.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REUNION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SECOND DAY—CONCLUDED.

NEWPORT, Thursday, R. I., Aug. 2, 1860.

THE SILVER SPRING OF FLORIDA.

In Prof. JOHN LE CONTE'S paper, to-day, on the remarkable "Silver Spring" of Florida, which is the first attempt to refer the popular marvels and mysteries of its waters to recognized physical principles, there occurred the following bright little picture, which, being complete in itself, perhaps admits being detached from the purely scientific portion of the paper:

"The maximum depth of water in the pool or basin constituting the head of the Silver Spring, was found to be not more than 36 feet in the deepest crevice from which the water boils up; the general depth in the central and deep parts of the basin was found to be about 30 feet. Inasmuch as accurate quantative determinations, however easily applied, are seldom resorted to by the unscientific, we need not be surprised that the real depth of this spring falls very far short of its reputed depth. In South Carolina, the reputed depth was variously stated at from 120 to 150 feet; on the confines of Florida it was reduced to 80 feet; while the smallest estimate in the vicinity of the spring was 45 feet! This affords an illustration of the general law, that the accuracy of popular statements bears an *inverse* proportion to the distance from the point of observation—probably, like all emanations from centres, following the *law of inverse squares!*

All of the intrinsic beauties which invest this spring, as well as the wonderful optical properties which popular reports have ascribed to its waters, are directly or indirectly referable to their almost *perfect diaphaneity*. Every feature and configuration of the bottom of this gigantic basin is as distinctly visible as if the water was removed, and the atmosphere substituted in its place.

My observations were made about noon on the 17th and again on the 20th of December, 1859. The sunlight illuminated its sides and bottom as brilliantly as if nothing obstructed the light. The shadows of our little boat, of our overhanging heads and hats, of projecting crags and logs, of the surrounding forest, and of the vegetation at the bottom, were distinctly and sharply defined; while the constant waving of the slender and delicate moss-like algæ, by means of the currents created by the boiling up of the water, and the swimming of numerous fish above this miniature sub-aqueous forest, imparted a living reality to the scene which can never be forgotten. And if we add to this picture—already sufficiently striking—that objects beneath the surface of the water, when viewed obliquely, were *fringed with the prismatic hues*, we shall cease to be surprised at the mysterious phenomena with which vivid imaginations have invested this magic spring, as well as at the inaccuracies which have been perpetuated in relation to the wonderful properties of its waters. On a bright day the beholder seems to be looking down from some lofty, airy point, on a truly fairy scene in the immense basin beneath him—a scene whose beauty and magical effect is vastly enhanced by the *chromatic tints* with which it is invested!"

FOSSILS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

But quite the most interesting feature of to-day's session was the account given by Prof. W. B. ROGERS of the recent discovery, by Mr. N. EASTOP, of fossils in the conglomerate of Taunton River, Massachusetts, which he regarded as the first steps of a very important discovery. Mr. EASTOP, an amateur geologist resident in the neighborhood of Taunton River, while walking along the beach, was struck with the observation of a fossil, which, if belonging to the locality, completely upset the previous ideas of geologists in reference to the earliest traces of organic life. With the caution of an intelligent observer, however, Mr. EASTOP avoided hasty conclusions, judging it possible that it might have been brought there in ship's ballast, or that it might be a portion of a traveled boulder, foreign to the true rocks of the locality. Subsequent examination, however, has satisfied him of the frequent occurrence of the same fossil, even in elevated sites far from the beach; they are, therefore, in a native conglomerate. If his observation is confirmed by further inquiry, it will afford another illustration of the protozoic period—if it be not, indeed, *the earliest* indication of organic life yet discovered.

Prof. ROGERS expressed himself greatly cheered by the discovery, both as a geologist and as a lover of his kind. There was nothing, he observed, more delightful to the student than to find co-laborers coming up from the community around. We want many more such—battalions of such geologists—men who see what they look upon and test what they see, and think out the relations of the objects under consideration. Prof. AGASSIZ characterized the discovery as one of the most interesting in recent geology. From thence a pleasant and very animated diversion was made into various questions regarding the earliest fossiliferous formations of America, in which Profs. AGASSIZ, ROGERS, NEWBERRY and Col. FOSTER took part. In connection with this topic, inquiry was made by Mr. WHITNEY as to LOGAN'S coral (*stromatocerium*) in the azoic Laurentian formation, which Sir WILLIAM had brought to the notice of the Association last year, and which, if authenticated as a genuine fossil, would be a most startling discovery indeed! Prof. AGASSIZ, however, threw great doubt on it. It may be worth observing that Mr. BILLINGS communicates a paper on this important point to the last number of the *Canadian Journal*.

The Association to-day inaugurated the division of itself into sections—Section A covering the ground of *Mathematics and Physics*, (I. Mathematics, II. Astronomy, III. Physics and Chemistry,) and Section B *Natural History and Geology* (embracing I. Geology and Paleontology, II. Ethnology, III. Political Economy.) Separate rooms were appropriated to each section in the State House, and members classified themselves according to their elective affinities—AGASSIZ being *facile princeps* in the realm of organic structures, while BACHE and HENRY as naturally gravitate towards the domain of physical and mathematical inquiry. This division, of course, is simply made with a view to expedite business, as otherwise, it is felt by all the members that it would be greatly more pleasant and profitable to remain undivided. Many look back with pleasure to the meetings at Baltimore and Charleston, when the number of papers presented was not sufficiently large to necessitate a division. It is certainly a great advantage when students in specialties are able to bring their views under the light reflected from the other and allied sciences. Such is the solidity of the sciences, that the geologist may learn from the chemist that there are problems for which he had no clue, but which that science can solve: the geologist receives light from the naturalist, the astronomer from the physicist and engineer. SWEDENBERG says that we are to be instructed by all things of one thing, if we are to know that one thing strongly.

Section A covers an immense ground, and there is not a topic that comes within the scope of physical inquiry that does not, during these sessions, undergo debate. There is a very wide range in the degree of *positivity* (to use the Comtean term) of the sciences included under this section—filling all the space between certainty and shadowy conjecture. Its most august department is, of course, mathematical science, which most nearly approaches to what may be supposed to be the study of celestial intelligences. At the opposite extreme is Meteorology, the most obscure and uncertain of the sciences, and which HERSCHELL compared to a *a romance composed of interesting episodes*. Think, too, that Section A takes in the physical and chemical sciences, which for half a century have been filling the world with their wonders, and transforming the very form and forces of our life. Chemistry, in fact, is the science of the century. Already it creates endless manufactures; already it tills the ground; and it prepares to cast its light into the subterranean physics of geology, and into the still more secret physics of physiology; all its gifts and promises being even ostentatiously fraught with practical benefits.

Of much more popular interest, however, is Section B, which conducts us into the grand and attractive domains of Geology and Paleontology, lighting up the "dark backward and abysm of time." Ethnology and Philology also, with all their varied and fruitful applications, are embraced in the scope of this section. So, too, is Botany, that *science joyeuse*; while the staticians, those industrious worshippers of the science of numbers, here also find their classification.

Nor must it be supposed that the mere reading of papers is all that is done in these sections. This but furnishes a basis for the real work of the Convention. All the more important papers are put through an ordeal from which there is no exemption for the youngest recruit or the most venerable veteran—an ordeal before which presumption and quackery stand no chance of escape. Every statement that comes in "questionable shape" is remorselessly interrogated; and even the august spirits now in the realm of shade, are, like the Kings of Egypt, tried again after death by judges remorseless as Rhadamanthus. Notable examples of this occurred in both sections today, when in one, GOULD, the keen-eyed, HACKLEY and others put Prof. NORTON through the crucial experiment on the comet; and, in the other, when the venerated Prof. HITCHCOCK was vigorously catechised by his fellows.

Notwithstanding this, however, an immense amount of work is done. Every man says his word, briefly and pointedly. Did members of Congress work as these *savans* do, the whole business of a session would be thoroughly discussed and acted upon in less than a fortnight. And did the spirit that pervades these councils animate those of the nation—the same absolute adherence to truth combined with the same manly independence—politics might be raised to the dignity of a positive science. S.

THIRD DAY.

NEWPORT, R. I., Friday, Aug. 3, 1860.

The following was the programme for to-day:

SECTION A—MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1. Some experiments and inferences in regard to binocular vision. By W. B. ROGERS.
2. On the data and methods of the Hindu Astronomy. By W. D. WHITNEY.
3. On Atmospherical Electricity. By JOSEPH HENRY.
4. Note on Sources of Error in the employment of Picric Acid to Detect the presence of Potash. By M. C. LEA.
5. On a Series of New Combinations of Ammonia, Picric Acid and Metallic Bases. By M. C. Lea.
6. On the Combustion of Wet Fuel. By B. SILLIMAN, Jr.
8. Theory connected with Solar Spots. By C. W. HACKLEY.

SECTION B—GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

1. On the Lead Region of the Upper Mississippi. By J. D. WHITNEY.
2. On the Surface Geology of Western America. By J. S. NEWBERRY.
3. On the Arrangement of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge. By L. AGASSIZ.
4. On the Surface Geology of the Northwest. By J. D. WHITNEY.
5. Remarks on the Distribution of Gold in Veins, with Notes upon remarkable Gold Specimens from Georgia. By WM. P. BLAKE.
6. On the Ethnological Value of the Imitative Faculty in Relation to the Characteristics of Ancient and Modern Races. By DANIEL WILSON.
7. On the Petroleum Wells of the Mississippi Valley. By J. S NEWBERRY.
8. Description of a New Species of Trilobites of the Genus Conocephalites, from the Potsdam Sandstone. By E. H. BRADLEY, with Notes by E. BILLINGS.
9. On Certain Phenomena of the Great Dismal Swamp in Virginia and North Carolina. By NATHAN B. WEBSTER.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE STEREOSCOPE.

The mysteries of *Binocular* vision, including the philosophy of the stereoscope, formed the topics of Prof. ROGERS' exceedingly interesting communication. He proved himself to possess very wonderful use of his eyes, though he showed that we in very small part *see* objects, and that a great part of that complicated phenomenon called vision is in reality the result of impressions produced by the other senses, especially touch. Very curious also was the account given by Prof. ROGERS of a beautiful application of the stereoscope to the detection of counterfeit bank notes. When an original and a copy, perfectly identical in all details, are placed in a stereoscope side by side, and seen united as in ordinary stereoscopic pictures, the resultant image shows all the letters and other details in one uniform plane like either of the originals; but when there is a *diversity*, however slight, in the spacing of the letters or other parts of the one as compared with the other picture, then the letters of the resultant image are seen, some above and others below the general plane; and thus the *difference* between an original and a counterfeit, which is not a precise *fac simile*, can be detected with certainty.

HINDU ASTRONOMY.

The paper of Prof. W. D. WHITNEY, on the data and methods of the Hindu Astronomy, went to show that BAILEY, and the writers of last century, had greatly exaggerated the value of the Hindu Astronomy. He showed that the basis of all their astronomical knowledge was derived from the Greeks. (If so, it must have been after the time of ALEXANDER.) To this they applied the laws of their own imagination, exaggerating and idealizing in the style that characterizes this branch of the Iranic race; so that, for scientific purposes, the Hindu Astronomy is nearly worthless. These results Prof. WHITNEY had arrived at in connection with his labors in the translation of a Sanscrit treatise on Hindu Astronomy, which has just been published.

THE SOLAR SPOTS.

Prof. HACKLEY prefaced his paper on the solar spots by remarking, that if he had consulted his own reputation he would not have broached the theory he now offered. The following are the propositions he laid down: 1. The openings in the photosphere of the sun, termed maculæ, are produced by elastic matter ejected with great force from the interior outward. 2. Its velocity is sufficient to reach the earth's vicinity in a very short period of time, on approaching which it is condensed and gives off heat, and on leaving which it expands and absorbs heat, thus effecting a somewhat violent change of temperature in the earth's atmosphere. 3. It furnishes material for the Aurora Borealis. The proof of these three propositions Prof. HACKLEY finds in a series of phenomena observed chiefly during the last two years, though here also the enumeration of processes would be foreign to the purpose of these reports.

PETROLEUM, OR ROCK-OIL WELLS.

The Rock-oil, or Carbon-oil, as it is known in commerce, which has recently caused such excitement in Pennsylvania and Ohio, was the subject of a paper by Prof. NEWBERRY. The oil is found in Pennsylvania, Western Virginia and Ohio, Canada and other places. The wells yield by pumping, from ten to twenty-five barrels per day of the crude oil. The yield of the refined article of the Pennsylvania oil is about 85 per cent. of the whole. He saw a well a week ago which gave ten barrels a day of pure oil, without any foreign admixture, and it was barreled and sent to market as it came from the ground. The owner was not satisfied and deepened his well, and in eighteen hours 110 barrels were collected from it—but this proved to be very impure. The crude oil burns dimly and is a very good lubricator, and when refined, has less smoke and less odor than any other oil and is not explosive, while its illuminating power is equal to the best coal oil, and can be furnished cheaper than any other. In Illinois, the oils occur in a limestone, and the loss by distillation is about one-half. These oils everywhere occur for the most part about one geological level. The Portage sandstone, which is a porous rock, is the one most frequently penetrated with the hope of getting oil; but this rock only serves as a reservoir for it as it is forced up from below. The chemists must announce the theory of its formation, but it seems to have distilled from the carbonaceous deposit below, and it may be the product of animal as well as vegetable remains.

Prof. PUGH confirmed the statement as to the practical value of the petroleum. It is used with great success by the students in the institution to which he belongs, and they found it to burn better and to be generally superior to the common oil.

Prof. WHITNEY thought it likely that these oils were entirely of animal origin, as no vegetables had been discovered in the Hudson River formation, from which also oils had been obtained.

Specimens of the petroleum in its crude and refined states were exhibited. Some of the natural specimens were translucent as olive or castor oil.

THE LEAD REGION OF THE WEST.

Mr. J. D. WHITNEY'S paper on the "Lead Regions of the Upper Mississippi," argued the great importance of the subject in an economic point of view, as this region formerly furnished one quarter, and now furnishes about one-eighth of the total lead supply of the world; it extends over five or six thousand miles in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. The great question now is, Can any change be made which shall place the mining interest on a more permanent basis? The history of mining in the Atlantic States shows a melancholy catalogue of failures. Of all the mines opened in New-England, with the exception of iron, not one has ever been worked with profit for any length of time. He insisted on the immense importance of keeping a record of all discoveries made, and of the peculiar conditions in which they are found. The whole mineral district should be carefully leveled over, and an exact representation obtained of the shape of the surface, and represented on a large scale, and bench-marks established, so that every miner would know precisely at what geological level he is working. This might seem a great undertaking; but enough money has been repeatedly thrown away by ill-directed mining enterprises, at a single locality, to more than pay the expense of the most accurate topographical survey of the whole region. The simplest form of the lead deposits of the Northwest is the "sheet," which is a solid mass of ore filling a vertical, or nearly vertical, fissure in the rock, where the whole remains in the same condition in which it was when the deposition of metalliferous matter first took place, the rock not having undergone any decomposition since that time, so that the ore remains as it was originally deposited. The thickness of a sheet is from three inches down to a mere seam or film no thicker than a knife blade; the longitudinal extension varies from a few yards to a hundred; in vertical height the usual limits are from twenty to forty feet, though one working has extended down 140 feet. Sometimes a large number of almost exactly parallel sheets will occur within a narrow space, forming what is called a sheet-lot, or a gang of sheets. Much the largest quantity of lead is taken from the "openings," or widening-out of the crevices which occur in the strata. He showed that the deposits of lead ore are not true veins, but limited in depth, and, therefore, not capable of being worked persistently; and that the crevices are closely allied to what geologists call joints, in their mode of formation. He also argued at great length that these crevices were filled with the lead ore *from above*, by the action of sulphureted hydrogen evolved from the decomposition of sea plants containing sulphates, or by the action of decomposing organic matter on the sulphates in solution in the ocean water; that the metals in question existed in the ocean in general diffusion at the time of the deposition of the strata, and the ocean water delivered up their metals and deposited them till they should be wanted for the use of man, and consequently that there was nothing related to igneous action concerned in their formation. He argued that the metalliferous solution from which were deposited the sulphates of lead in the lead bearing rocks, did not come from below, as there is no evidence of fracture or fissure running down into the subjacent rocks, and no trace of either lead or zinc has been found in the rock; and that it is entirely unphilosophical to suppose that their influence could be felt through two or three thousand feet of intervening strata without some evidence of that fact being found in the strata.

Prof. ROGERS said that the large impregnation of oceanic water with lead salts is a difficult conception to him. It has no analogy in anything we see now going on. It is also suspicious in connection with the organic remains found, unless indeed they were poisoned out! The rocks which furnished the lead to the oceanic waters did not get it from any previous waters, so that really this gives us no knowledge of the origin of lead, and he had great doubts in reference to all these speculations on the origin of lead.

Mr. BLAKE rather thought the ores were the results of igneous action. The silver rocks in Chili had this origin, and there were many analogies between them.

Col. FOSTER said that the Galena was an intercolated mass in the Silurian system, wedging out as we go East and West, and having the seat of its power in Dubuque, Galena, and at Mineral Point. It seemed to him reasonable that the ores were derived from the interior, diffused through the waters of the ocean, and then precipitated chemically into these fissures.

THE MOQUI—A NEW RACE.

Prof. NEWBERRY, in his paper, gave a vivid description of the geological features of the great plateaux sweeping east and west from the Rocky Mountains, illustrated by colored drawings. His well-browned, fiercely-bearded face gave evidence of the effects of the sun and wind on the vast treeless plains that skirt the Colorado. He incidentally gave a most interesting description of that strange people, the Moqui, whose cities he had seen in New-Mexico, and but a small remnant of whom now exist. They belong to a hitherto unknown race. Prof. NEWBERRY thinks they may be remains of the Aztecs who ruled that region on its discovery by the Spaniards. From the characteristics, however, of the melancholy remnant who now exist, it seems more probable that they are to be referred to the Toltecs, who were displaced by the Aztecs. Mr. NEWBERRY described them as a race apparently entirely distinct from any other Indians on this Continent. They are smaller, have a distinct conformation of skull and face and are peaceful agriculturists. They weave cloth, work with implements of stone, and build towns of stone and mortar on the mountain table-lands which rise 800 or 1,000 feet above the lowland plateaux. They build walls round their towns, and their only means of ingress and egress is by ladders which they draw up after them when they enter the town. There are seven of these small towns still inhabited by this fast-fading race. But their ruins extend over the whole valley of the San Juan—apparently ruins of a race once numbering millions of men—and many of them (the towns) 500 or 1,000 years old.

AGASSIZ inquired in regard to the sheep in these plains—whether there was any peculiarity of breed from which we could form conclusions in regard to their origin—whether they resembled the Rocky Mountain variety, or whether they were European?

Mr. NEWBERRY said they differed from both. More than half of them were jet black, and had a tendency to develop a large number of horns—sometimes as many as eight or ten.

DISTRIBUTION OF GOLD.

Mr. WM. P. BLAKE read a paper upon the Distribution of Gold in Veins, showing that in most of the gold veins at the South and in California the gold extends in "shoots," or elongated patches, downwards, to a great depth, while the extent upon the surface is small. Very beautiful specimens of gold in the rock were shown to the Section. These were from the celebrated Fields' vein, in the bed of the Chestatee River, Georgia, where $10,000 worth of gold has been blasted out of a pit not over ten feet deep. One blast threw out over 3,000 pennyweights of gold, in brilliant specimens. Owing to the water of the river, but little depth upon the vein has yet been reached; but the gold probably extends downwards for a great distance. He also exhibited some unusually large masses of nuggets of gold from Georgia, the largest weighing 387 pennyweights—another, 115 pennyweights, with about a pound of coarse gold, like that from California. This gold was washed out by the newly introduced hydraulic process at the mines of the Nacoochee Hydraulic Mining Company in upper Georgia. The heaviest nugget is the largest yet found in the Georgia mines, of which there is any authentic record. It was found only six inches below the surface, on the top of a high ridge.

INDIAN RACES AND ART.

Among the most attractive features of to-day's proceedings was the address of Prof. WILSON, of Toronto, on the "Ethnological Value of the Imitative Faculty in relation to the Characteristics of Ancient and Modern American Races." It is to Prof. WILSON that we owe the very important Pre-Celtic Researches in Scotland, which have opened up so wonderful a chapter in the primeval and prehistoric times of Europe. Prof. WILSON began his address by playfully remarking that his observations might fall rather flat on the audience, to which the promised discovery of a fossil man of the eocene geological period, as stated in the newspaper programme of future proceedings, [sensation] or even of some lingula or trilobite in some hitherto supposed azoic rock would be greatly more acceptable than the most attractive disclosures in relation to the natural history of man. Nevertheless, as in Prof. AGASSIZ' gigantic project of a Zoological Museum for New-England, the genus homo will find its place, the Natural History section would perhaps bear with him while presenting before them a brief abstract of his present paper. He then proceeded to state that there are various forms of ethnologic evidence, but all distinguishable into the two sections of physical and psychologic. Hitherto the psychologic aspects of Ethnology have chiefly depended on the study of languages, and by means of a supposed unity of origin in all of these, the vexed question of the unity of the human race has been already attempted to be settled. This, however, together with many current conclusions regarding the origin of man and of civilization, he regarded as altogether premature. In Ethnology as in all other sciences, we have yet to accumulate the data upon which our comprehensive theories are hereafter to be based. Whether the unity of the human race shall ever be a fit question for science to attempt to solve, has already been questioned by men whose opinions are well worthy of weight. Assuredly, at any rate, the time has not yet come for attempting to assert any dogmatic conclusions on this vexed question on purely scientific grounds. But though it may be premature to discuss this question of the origin of man from one or many primeval pairs, the origin of human civilization is for us a scarcely less important, and practically, perhaps, more valuable line of inquiry. Possessing, as we do, upon this continent, the yet mysterious but remarkable evidence of a native civilization altogether prior to modern European intercourse, it is not without surprise that we observe the almost invariable tendency to trace its origin back to some fountain-head of the Old World—Egyptian, Phœnician or other. This is indeed the more strange as it is not the usual failing of the American nation to be inclined to credit the Old World with the origination of anything specially pertaining to progress within its own areas. But Prof. WILSON conceives that we possess in the imitative faculty an element of ethnological classification, which may supply an important clue to some suggestive truths on this point. We cannot fail to notice in the historic and unhistoric races of the old world some very important phases of difference in the development of this imitative faculty. The archæologist alike of Europe and America is familiar with the first traces of the constructive faculty in man. The rude stone implements—spear and arrow-heads of flint and bone, and the axes and tomahawks of stone—found in the most ancient and pre-Christian graves of Britain and the North of Europe, present such an identity with those constructed by the modern Indian of this continent, or by the aborigines of the Polynesian islands, that the hasty generalizer is tempted to assume from such resemblances a community of origin or some traces of intercourse. And yet the stone implements of the North of Europe belong to periods and to races dating long prior to the Christian era, found even in the *drift* of France and England, and certainly pertaining to the earliest centuries of human history; while of those pertaining to this continent, many are the products of the rude art of the 18th and 19th centuries. The correspondence here, therefore, is purely accidental, or rather, perhaps, may be characterized as illustrating the rude instincts common to savage man. With the Egyptian, at the very dawn of civilization in the Nile valley, a strong imitative faculty gave form to his works. To this mimetic faculty also is due the development of writing among the Egyptians. Writing, in its first stage, was, with them nothing more than the representation of the objects, simple or combined, which were designed to be conveyed to the mind. Prof. WILSON traced the development of ideographic writing into phonetic writing. But in entire contrast to the Asiatic ideographic and phonetic alphabets of Asia and Egypt, are the early alphabets of the European races, such as the Runic alphabet, the Celt-Iberian, and the ancient Celtic or Ogham. So, also, in their artistic workings, the Northern European races were entirely deficient in the imitative faculty—the ornamentation being essentially arbitrary or geometric, scarcely ever including any attempted representations of animals, flowers, or other natural objects. The speaker stated he had examined many ancient graves, and numerous specimens of the art of Northern Europe, and these same characteristics characterized them all. Even Anglo-Saxon art, down to the Christian period, presents the same peculiarities in its artistic ornamentation, nor is it till the Anglo-Saxon and the the Scandinavian acquired Christianity, with its accompanying elements—a diverse civilization through the agency of South Europe—that they acquired at the same time elements derived from the arts of Greece and Rome. The lecturer remarked that he wished to guard himself against being supposed to assume that either the Celt, the Scandinavian or the Anglo-Saxon independently originated an alphabetic series of arbitrary phonetic signs. He doubted if any nation originated an alphabet in such a perfected form, but rather conceived that the origin of writing received its true illustration in the exhibition of its process of development on the monuments of ancient Egypt. Meanwhile the one important fact to be borne in remembrance here is, that we have in the ancient world two groups of nations—the one manifesting a remarkably developed imitative faculty and employing it in ideographic writing, as well as in decorative art; the other whose art is essentially mimetic, and whose most ancient alphabets are essentially arbitrary. When we turn from the Old World to the New we find a very different state of things. The arts of this continent, from those of the rude red Indian of our modern Northwest, to the mound-builders of the Mississippi Valley, and the architects and artists of Mexico and Central America and Peru, are all essentially imitative. After pointing out the development of this imitative faculty in the pipe sculpture of the modern Indians, and the corresponding art of the ancient mound builders, he further noted that with the latter the imitative faculty was manifestly carried to its highest form of individual portraiture. The same is the characteristic of the sculpture of Central America and of the ingenious pottery of Peru. Now it is interesting to note that along with this highly developed imitative faculty, we have also a pictorial system of writing and of American hieroglyphs. In their rude arts the aboriginal Indian thus essentially differs from the ancient Allophylian races of Europe. He chronicles his own deeds of glory upon his buffalo robe by means of pictorial representation, and in like manner perpetuates the deeds of the illustrious dead upon their grave-posts. It is the same ingenious mode of primitive writing with which the famous Dighton rock, of this vicinity, is engraven; whilst when we turn to the dress of a highly developed native civilization in Central America, we find there a system of hieroglyphics, as essentially pictorial and ideographic as those of Egypt. We wait, indeed, the American YOUNG or CHAMPOLLION, who shall interpret for us their curious chroniclings. But, meanwhile, how uncalled for is the favorite idea that tempts the American archæologist to seek in a foreign source the origin of this invaluable native-born civilization. We have, in a remarkable manner, as an intellectual characteristic alike of the ancient and modern native of America, the imitative faculty strongly developed. We see the ideographic process in all its stages, from the first rude picturing of the Indian, to the most artistic sculptures of UXMAL and PALENQUE. It is the process of development of writing through all stages but the *last*. To all appearance, the American had not attained to that perfection of written symbols—the phonetic signs. But this he failed to achieve, not from want of capacity, but manifestly from being arrested in the process of its development, whether by foreign intrusion or native sources of decay. Meanwhile, we may surely ask, what is gained by the assumption of such foreign origins—Phœnician, Egyptian, or what not—for this native American civilization? Are we not cheating ourselves with names instead of facts or truths? What man could develop from its first primitive germ of thought in the Nile valley he surely was capable of accomplishing within the regions of Central America, where Art in other respects attained so high a development.

Dr. GIBBON replied, in opposition to Prof. WILSON'S suggestions regarding an indigenous origin for the races and civilization of this continent. He cited several figures from CATHERWOOD'S illustrations of the ancient monuments of Central America—among them, five *Coptic* and six *Etruscan* letters, *Malay* knives and swords, and the representations of four distinct races, one of them looking very much like an Irishman of his acquaintance in North Carolina. Here is certainly a formidable array of testimony against the natural supposition of the indigeneity of American races; but a very sad want of criticism was too apparent in the Doctor's observations to give them much weight.

Prof. AGASSIZ also replied, agreeing with the views expressed by Prof. WILSON. In the course of his remarks he threw out some linguistic observations—the same as occur in his communication to NOTT and GLIDDON'S Indigenous Races—which proved him far from being as strong on philosophy as he is on fossils.

Last evening Prof. HENRY delivered a lecture in Aquidnec Hall, on Atmospheric Electricity.

This evening the members of the Association are to be received at the villa of Mr. DANIEL PARISH, and to-morrow, by invitation of the officers, they make a visit to the Fort. S.

Cholera Infantum.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething is a sure and speedy remedy for Cholera Infantum. It will also almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind colic, and is the best remedy in the world for all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from other causes. Sold by all druggists: 25 cents a bottle.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, Corner of Prince-st., in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES. THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

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E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*

We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

RICHTER—CHAMBERS.—At Port Richmond, on Friday, Aug. 3, by Rev. James Brownlee, C. LUDWIG RICHTER, Esq., to Miss GERTRUDE CHAMBERS, both of Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

DIED.

VALENTINE.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 4, CORDELIA, wife of Louis T. Valentine, and eldest daughter of the late George H. Hill, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 60 East 28th-st., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 7, at 11 o'clock precisely. Her remains will be taken to Fordham, Westchester County, for interment.

☞ Batavia papers will please copy.

CAMERON.—In this City, suddenly, JOHN CAMERON, aged 21 years.

His friends, and those of his parents, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 54 Chrystie st. His remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

FAIRCHILD.—In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 3, Brevet Major MORTON FAIRCHILD, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral obsequies, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the Governor's Room, City Hall Park. Col. J. C. BURNHAM, Chairman.

Major CHARLES INNES, Secretary.

BUSH.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 4, Dr. RALPH J. BUSH, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and also of his son, H. V. Bush, and his sons-in-law, P. N. and A. G. Morgan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 57 North Moore-st., at 9 o'clock A. M. this day, (Monday,) 6th inst. His remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment.

TYSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 4, ALEXANDER CABRE TYSON, aged 1 year, 2 months and 14 days, the son of Henry H. and Letitia Ann Tyson.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Alexander A. Cebre, and those of his grandmother, Mrs. Esther Tyson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, at No. 92 Grove st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SAYRE.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 5, DAVID L. SAYRE, aged 46 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Lewis A. Sayre, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 139 East 26th-st., on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MING.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 5, GEORGE H. MING, only son of Alexander Ming.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 123 West 28th st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

DARGES.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 5, Mrs. PHEBE DARGES, in the 68th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Hudson, on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GALE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 5, OPHELIA A. GALE, aged 26 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Alonzo H. Gale, 9th st., corner of 6th-av., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Aug. 7. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

GALWAY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 5, at 11½ o'clock A. M., Mrs. MARY GALWAY, aged 75 years, a native of the County Wexford, Ireland.

Her friends, and those of her son, James Galway, No. 166 Sands-st., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. James' Cathedral, where a requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

SELCHOW.—At West Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 25, MARY TABELE, wife of Frederick Selchow, formerly the wife of Elisha Gee, aged 56 years, 10 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the New-Haven Railroad dépôt, corner of 27th-st. and 4th av., New-York, at 12¾ o'clock this day, (Monday,) whence the remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

STEWART.—At New-Milford, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 3, THOMAS E., infant son of Thomas E. and Henrietta A. Stewart, aged 4 months and 8 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 369, *Aug.* 4, 1860.

68, 20, 66, 17, 41, 8, 47, 43, 15, 13, 63, 52, 16.

Class No. 370, *Aug.* 4, 1860.

47, 48, 2, 64, 76, 61, 5, 52, 75, 65, 44, 45, 26.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 3, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON, JOSEPH SEAL, JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PERFECT FITTING

SHIRTS

WARD, FROM LONDON, NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, UP STAIRS.

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9. MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN, With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

This certifies that my wife was afflicted with prolapsus and irregularities and weakness for a long time. She was attended by the best doctors in this section, who all said they could cure her easily; but she grew worse. Hearing the Graefenberg Marshall's Catholicon highly recommended, I tried it, and to my surprise and great joy it cured her. She is now heavier and better than ever in her life. My education prejudiced me against all advertised remedies, or I should have tried it sooner; but I cannot withhold this testimony, for it is due in justice to what I must believe the best medicine in the world for all diseases of women.

COFFEEVILLE, Miss., July 8, 1860 T. E. ATKINSON.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, Is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, inflammation, local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them. Price $1 50 per bottle. ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. ☜ Addres JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 BOND-ST., N. Y.

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TO LIBRARIES, &C.—FOR SALE, SEPARATELY, a complete file of the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly TIMES. Address C. B. H., Box No. 146 this office.

These Arabian Horses.

LETTER TO GOV. SEWARD FROM AYUB BEG TARABULSEY.

From the Auburn Advertiser.

We are permitted to publish the following letter addressed to Gov. SEWARD by AYUB BEG TARABULSEY:

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, June 23.

It is with extreme regret that I have to report to you the great destruction which happened in our country recently, arising from a civil war in Mount Lebanon and the adjacent villages, such as Hasbeya, Rasbeya, &c., between the Christians and the Druses. The latter, being supported by the Turks and Mussulmans, have beaten the Christians in every direction, burnt their houses and convents, plundered their effects, and killed a great number of them and of their children and women, and also massacred many monks. I have shared their fate by losing my houses in the country, which were burnt by the Druses, and wherein my silk was deposited. Some of the members of my family were killed, and some wounded, of whom my nephew is one. In short, the sacrifice is immense, both to the inhabitants and myself, and most shocking indeed. The Turkish authorities wishing to oppress in some respect from their hatred to Christians, I was compelled to leave Beyrout and come to Alexandria for a few days. This is the present state of things, and I cannot foretell how it will end, but I can surely say that the longer it remains the worse it becomes.

Before my departure, Mr. JOHNSON had taken charge of the three horses belonging to you, in order to ship them by the vessel of Messrs. DABNEY & CUNNINGHAM, which leaves in a few days. The horses are of the first Arabian race. They were brought from Bagdad, which is about 40 miles from Beyrout. I trust they will reach you in the same condition as they will be embarked at Beyrout—healthy and stout.

But with regard to the two other horses for your friend. I have purchased, and they are ready for shipment, but the captain of the vessel would not take the five together, so I was bound to keep them waiting for another opportunity. Allow me to suggest that in case of more orders for horses, it is advisable to ship them by one of the English steamers, which go direct from Beyrout to Liverpool, and there the agent will send them to the United States.

The box of antiquities and the spear were also given to Mr. JOHNSON, who will forward them in the same vessel with the horses.

Always at your commands, I remain your most obedient servant, AYUB BEG TARABULSEY.

Assistant member of the Pashalick of Saida.

P. S.—This letter was delayed till the 25th inst., by which time I received fresh news announcing the ruin of Zahli and Dier El Kamar, the capitals of Lebanon, which were plundered and burned by the Druses—many murders of the Christians, and I am not aware whether my family has suffered any more. We must help it, it is God's will, and He must be praised and glorified.

P. S.—Inclosed is a letter to Messrs. SOUSSA & SKANDER ABCARIUS, which I beg to trouble your Excellency in delivering to them, or cause it to be transmitted to them.

You are aware of the ruin and destruction of our country as briefly mentioned in my letter. I beg, therefore, that your Excellency will do me the favor to lend them your kind assistance and good offices for their objects, for now is the time for mercy and compassion for the inhabitants of this country, which is in the highest degree of ruin and distress. I beg also that you will pardon the trouble I give you in this respect; but being aware of your kind disposition and charitable heart, you will do your best in their behalf, and urge them fervently, and that they should soon send the funds which they can collect, by first opportunity, and I am sure that without your Excellency's aid and assistance they cannot go forward. This is the most proper time for doing good, and I feel confident that the United States citizens will be most willing to give their assistance in this present state.

West India Emancipation.

LETTER FROM HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

The First of August was celebrated by the colored people throughout the Northern States as the Anniversary of Emancipation in the West Indies. Hon. CHARLES SUMNER sent the following letter in reply to an invitation to attend a gathering at Abington, Mass.:

BOSTON, Monday, July 30, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: If I forego the opportunity which you offer me of uniting with the earnest Abolitionists of Massachusetts in celebrating the Anniversary of British Emancipation, I pray you not to believe me insensible to the magnanimous teachings of that day—destined, I doubt not, as men advance in virtue, to take its place still more and more among the great days of history.

Nothing shows the desperate mendacity of the partisans of Slavery more than the unfounded persistence with which they call this act "a failure." If it be a failure, then is virtue a failure; then is justice a failure; then is humanity a failure; then is God himself a failure; for virtue, justice, humanity, and God himself are all represented in this act.

Well proved facts vindicate completely the policy of Emancipation, even if it were not commanded by the simplest rules of morality. All testimony, whether from official documents or from travelers, shows beyond question that in all these islands the condition of the negro has been improved by emancipation; but the testimony is especially instructive when we learn that this improvement is most strongly manifest in those who have been born in freedom. Ask any person familiar with these islands—as I have often done—or consult any unprejudiced authority, and this will be the answer. This alone is enough to vindicate this act. Surely it is enough if *men* are raised in the scale of being, even though sugar perishes from the earth.

But careful statistics attest that the material interests of these possessions have shared the improvement of the population. In some of the islands, as in Barbadoes and Antigua, the advance is positive, while in Jamaica itself, which is the instance most constantly cited of "failure," the evidence is unanswerable that the derangement of affairs cannot be charged upon Emancipation, but is a natural incident to the anomalous condition of that Island throughout its history, aggravated by the insane pretensions of the slave-masters. Two different Governors of this Island have assured me that, with all their experience there, they looked upon Emancipation as a "blessing." Thus is it shown that the true policy of the world is found in justice. Nothing is truer than that injustice, besides its essential wickedness, is folly also. The unjust man is a fool.

Only recently important testimony on this subject has found a place—where it would hardly be expected—in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and similar testimony occurs in other quarters, both in England and America. And yet with the truth flashing in their faces, our slave masters misrepresent this sublime and beautiful act as "a failure." This, however, is of a piece with their whole conduct.

Let me thank you for the invitation with which you have honored me, and for the good wishes with which you cheer me, and believe me, my dear Sir, very faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN TORONTO.—The Toronto *Colonist* indulges in the following strain respecting the advent of His Royal Highness in that city:

"Who would not go to a ball at which the Heir Apparent will dance with the best of them till half-past three in the morning? To dance, the Prince must have partners, and who among our lovely fair will forego the chance of being one of the happy few? Why, even to be in the set with him will be an honor to be remembered for all time, and to be a *vis-a-vis* would be a prospect worth striving for, next to that of being a partner with Royalty even through the figures of a quadrille. But, of course, His Royal Highness waltzes and polkas; and oh! how will not the nimble feet spin round with such an arm supporting the graceful form? Think of that, ye fair ones, and tell us that ye will not go to the Grand Citizens' Ball. Such another opportunity will not occur in a lifetime. Ladies, the political future of Canada trembles in the balance as you discuss the momentous question—to go or not to go. Your feelings prompt, your nature dictates, and your country demands an answer in the affirmative. Reflect well, with a gravity becoming the occasion. Remember this is no idle question of lace and crinoline. This is no mere matter of hoops and jewelry. It is an important epoch in history. The good-will of our future Sovereign is to be conciliated. His senses are to be enthralled. His impressions of the value of this young kingdom are to be deepened. And who can best accomplish this all-important end? Who but the ladies, we triumphantly ask? Matrons fair and comely, maidens young and witching, destiny has pointed out a duty? Fulfill it we say like mothers and daughters of Britons, and make, as you only can, by your influence in the first place, and your presence in the second, this ball the great event of the age."

ARREST OF A FORGER HAILING FROM NEW-YORK.—A few days ago a man registered his name at the American House at Columbus, as T. S. COE, of New-York. He called upon Mr. PETER RAIN, a heavy dealer in the city, and presented a letter of introduction from Mr. CONE, of the well-known firm of RUSHMORE, CONE & Co., New-York, and with whom Mr. BAIN had done much business. The next day he requested Mr. BAIN to go to the bank with him and to introduce him. Mr. B. did so, and Mr. COE presented a draft for $1,500 75, drawn by the Cashier of the Central Bank of Cherry Valley, N. Y., upon the American Exchange Bank of New-York. It was properly indorsed, and was accepted by the Columbus house of BARTLETT, SMITH & Co., and paid. In the afternoon of that day Mr. COE left "for Licking County to buy wool." In due time the draft was returned from the American Bank as a forgery. Mr. BAIN was next informed that RUSHMORE, CONE & Co., of New-York, had given no letter of introduction to "T. S. Coe." On the letter being forwarded to them, they at once recognized the handwriting as that of one VAN DECKER, who had been traveling for them until recently, when he had been discharged. This VAN DECKER was known in Cleveland some twenty years ago, and married a Cleveland girl. Upon this, Officer DE WITT, of Columbus, came here, and in connection with Officer MCKINSTRY, traced VAN DECKER to Jefferson, Ashtabula County, where he was arrested on Friday night and brought to this city and taken to Columbus on Saturday night. He says he can prove an *alibi* upon the day the draft was drawn, and it is probable that he got the money by the aid of a confederate. It was a shrewd game and almost successful.—*Cleveland Herald, July 31.*

THE DROUGHT AT THE SOUTH.—A correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta* says:

"I have just returned from a trip through many parts of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and, as I am interested in the planting business, I observed closely the crops in the several localities through which I passed. Never in my life have I witnessed such injury to growing crops by drought as I have in the above States in the last three weeks. I also met with intelligent planters at all points who were journeying from home on business or for amusement, and they unanimously testified, though reluctantly, to the wide-spread destruction of corn and cotton, vegetables and fruits, not only at their own homes, but in various sections they had seen. The corn in many places is *entirely destroyed*, even unfit for fodder. Planters waited, hoping for rain; and so the blades and stalks have dried from root to tassel, having not even a shoot upon them. Cotton is wilting, shedding leaves, forms, blooms and bolls. Even copious and continuous showers henceforth will not only fail to arrest this destruction, but aggravate it, by causing more shedding and a second growth, which will be too late for maturity in the fall, be it ever so late."

PERSONAL.

RHODA SEYMOUR.—I MAILED A REPLY, with real name, to your kind favor of 9th June on the 30th of same month. It not being called for by you, was returned to me. If, however, you still desire to correspond, address as before L. H. B., New-York Post-office.

S. LINWOOD WILL FIND A LETTER AT the Post-office.

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A CLERK.—DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE OF good moral character, and competent to take charge of a retail drug-store. Apply at No. 533 Hudson-st.

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A COOK.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN OCCUpying a cottage on Staten Island, a first-rate cook, who will wash and iron, and do all the work of the house; wages, $10. Apply at No. 8 Bridge-st., between 9 and 10 A. M.

A COOK.—WANTED. A GOOD COOK, WASHER and Ironer. City references required. Apply No. 38 Laight-st.

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A SALESMAN.—TRACY, IRWIN & CO. WANT a Salesman in their Cloth Department, who understands the business. Apply, by note, with references, Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway.

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AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A competent and trustworthy woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker, and would assist in the washing; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework for a small family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of reference can be given. Address No. 353 1st-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST WILLing and obliging young woman, a situation in City or country as good cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; is willing to make herself generally useful to her employer; is a good cook, baker and a neat laundress; good references. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A WIDOW WOMAN, WITH A smart girl 12 years old, would like a situation as cook, washer and ironer, where her daughter can be employed in taking care of children and running of errands; is highly recommended by her last employers. Apply this day at No. 189 West 32d-st.

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AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a neat, young and respectable woman, as cook or laundress; would do general housework; no objections to the county; wages no object to a good home. Call at, or address No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, FOR a young respectable woman, a situation as cook or laundress; would do general housework; no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

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AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO TAKE charge of an infant by a Protestant woman accustomed to taking charge of infants from their birth, and highly recommended; no objection to the country, if the family returns to the City in the Fall. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class seamstress, work by the day or month; can cut all kinds of boys' and girls' clothes, and family sewing of all kinds. Inquire at No. 108 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the millinery store.

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AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; he leaves his late employer on account of his selling his horses and going to Europe, from whom he can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a Protestant young man; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended. Address M. D. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man who can give best of City references as to capability, &c. Apply or address COACHMAN, No. 129 7th av., for three days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—DAIRY MAID, &c.—A man and his wife, with splendid reference, want situations: the man as coachman, farmer and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; the woman is a good dairy maid, cook, washer and ironer; is capable, clean and obliging. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a steady, civil, honest man, who understands his business; is a good groom, and careful, safe driver; also, a good plain gardener, and has good reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECtable young man, a Protestant, aged 23 unmarried, who is now disengaged, wishes a situation as coachman and groom. Would go in the country, and also take care of a small garden and furnace, &c. He is fully competent to act in the above capacity; and otherwise highly recommended by last and former employers. Address H. A., Box. No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a young married man, with a practical knowledge of greenhouse and hothouse, hot and cold graperies, laying out and improving grounds; has City references to certify as to his capability. Address R., Gardener, at Andrew Reid's, Florist, No. 837 Broadway, near 11th-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER — SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by a man and wife, no incumbrance; the man is a good vegetable gardener; is also well acquainted with the care and management of horses and cows. The woman as first-class seamstress, chambermaid or waitress. Both are trustworthy and honest, as their recommendations will verify. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG MAN wishes a situation to take care of a horse, milk a cow, and make himself generally useful; he has the best of City and country reference. To be seen, for two days, at No. 70 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference and not afraid of work. Address J. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, GARDENER, &c.—A RESPECTable, steady Scotchman desires a situation in City or country where he could make himself generally useful; is a careful hand over horses, a good plain gardener, and willing to put his hand to any kind of work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as head waiter, in a City hotel, by a young man of pleasing address, active and neat in his habits, and perfectly conversant with his business in every particular; satisfactory reference given in support of above. Address J. H., No. 170 3d-av., corner 17th-st., 3d floor.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCHMAN, experienced private family waiter, a situation as the same; best City or country references given; to go in the country will be preferred. Apply to the hair dresser, No. 708 Broadway, up stairs.

TO HOSIERY AND DRY-GOODS MERCHANTS.—A young man wants a situation as porter or packer. Has the best of City reference from last employer, with whom he has been nine years. Address J. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PREACHING AT THE CHRISTIAN UNION Camp Meeting at Yonkers THIS (Monday) EVENING, by LAWSON, the Boy Preacher. TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, by Rev. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of the Baptist Church; Afternoon, by Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, of the Congregational Methodist Church, Brooklyn; Evening, by Rev. Dr. MITCHELL, of the M. E. Church.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Pailiasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.

See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.

Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing Water, $3 per dozen. C. L. MATHER,
Agent, Astor House and No. 850 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mdlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway. Importers of Susson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway.

HAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 138 Grand-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS.—HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS, with patent repeating action and overstrung bass known for the past thirty years as among the best in the world. Improved New-York pianos. Second-hand pianos at bargains. Pianos in plain or carved cases for rent; rent applied if purchased. S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated melodeons of all styles with their great improvement, the patent forte-stop. Lowest factory prices. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 556 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a selected assortment of iron frame overstrung pianos, warranted; also, a large round corner piano, little used, $165; one 6½ piano, $100; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130. Call and see them.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND Melodeons, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A CHURCH CHOIR, by an Alto Singer. Address a letter, or call upon S. H. T., No. 132 Maiden-lane.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

PROF. AGASSIZ' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

At Cambridge, will reopen on Thursday, the 27th of September. In addition to the usual instruction, a course of Lectures on English Literature will be given by Prof James R. Lowell.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—FIFTH-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 12. The Institute stages will convey pupils to and from School from the principal ferries and distant sections of the City.

Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal.

Applications for admission or for circulars made personally or by letter at the Institute.

All communications addressed to H. M. PIERCE, Principal, No. 437 5th av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec'y Board of Trustees.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No 50 Wall-st. and No 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened, at No. 43 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please call on WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 68 Cedar-st., New-York; or address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with accomplished teachers. References: Faculties of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason. Wanted, superior teachers of Music, Music and French. Salaries, $300 to $1,000. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—BROOKlyn, No. 36 Willoughby-st., corner of Jay-st. Mrs. TOWNSEND respectfully thanks her patrons, and wishes to acquaint them and the public that her School is open for the reception of pupils, who do not wish a long vacation.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to students (both sexes) at moderate charges. Term opens Aug. 23. Catalogues sent upon application.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL and Commercial French Boarding School, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Annual session begins Sept. 1. New pupils received at any time previous, without extra charge.

A $3 WRITING CLASS.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, will commence his cheap August classes for ladies this week. Stiffness or trembling will be removed from the worst hand and an easy, elegant, fashionable style guaranteed. Private lessons $15.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at New Rochelle.—Fall term, Sixteenth Session, opens the 3d Sept. Cards of terms at 490 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or of the Principal.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A ROW BOAT, ABOUT 14 FEET IN length, 4 feet wide, painted in cream color; name painted inside *Nelly Gasner*. The owner can have her by paying charges. Inquire of STEPHEN PURDY, of Morrisania, or of WM. HAGEE, at Harlem Bridge.

A. BRAINARD, GOLD AND SILVER REFINER, Assayer of Metals, Jewelers' Sweepings, and Silver-smith's Stonings. Office No. 36½ Chatham-st.; works No. 184 Laurens-st. N. B.—Fine gold for gold beaters, and rolled silver for platers constantly on hand. Old gold and silver, coins, and precious stones bought at office, No. 36½ Chatham-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, AUG. 7, At 9½ o'clock A. M., at No. 55 Willow, between Cranberry and Orange sts., Brooklyn

A general assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture—an excellent rosewood piano and stool, fine engravings, paintings, books and fancy articles; 1 Sike's hydrometer for testing liquors, with book, gas chandeliers; 1 thorough bred Newfoundland dog; 20 Spanish and Shanghai fowls; 1 handsome boy's wagon, with trained goat and harness. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SELLS THIS DAY, (MONDAY, Aug 6) AT 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
10 Am. Exch. Bank...	$100	10 Bank of Commerce.	$100
20 Chatham Bank......	25	10 Beekman Ins. Co...	25
10 Washington Ins.....	50	18 Goodhue Ins. Co...	100
27 Eagle Ins. Co........	40	20 Lorillard Ins. Co...	25
10 Harmony Ins. Co....	50	20 Grocers' Ins.........	50
25 Chicago & N. W. R.	100	20 Jersey City Ins......	50
200 Am. Guano Co......	100	20 North River Ins. Co.	25
20 Kings C'ty Ins. Co..	20	20 River Mut. Ins.......	100
5 Hubbard Ins. Co.....	100	25 Metropolitan Ins.....	100
20 Gt. West. Mar. Ins..	100		

$3,500 Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York R. 7 ℔ cent. Bonds.

1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7 ℔ Cent. Construction Bonds.

10,000 Chicago City 7 ℔ cent. Sewerage Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 9.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the farm belonging to the estate of the late James F. O'Rourke, situated in the township of Clinton, (near Irvington,) in the County of Essex, New-Jersey and contains 58 14-100 acres, including road. This is an excellent farm, in a good neighborhood, is easy of access at all times of day and is well worthy the attention of those who are looking out for a desirable country residence. For maps and other particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st., N. Y.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF CROCKery and glassware, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl st. A large sale of white granite and common ware of all kinds, without reserve for cash, in lots to suit dealers, well packed for shipping.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor to let, either together or separately to a lady and gentleman, or one or several single gentlemen, with or without board; all modern improvements in the house. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 25 Bayard-st., between Bowery and Chrystie st.

BOARD WANTED—WITH TWO PARLORS AND two bed-rooms, for two gentlemen and their wives and one child; also, young lady. Location must be between 15th and 30th sts. and 7th and 4th avs. Address T., Box No. 149 *Times* Office, stating terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen in a private family, at No. 109 8th-st., (St. Mark's-place.) Gas, hot and cold water in rooms. Terms moderate.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 16th-st., has to let, with board, rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Transient boarders can be accommodated.

AT NO. 157 BLEECKER-STREET—OPPOsite Depau-row a few gentlemen can now be accommodated with double or single rooms and satisfactory board. Transient boarders accommodated.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AND SEA BATHING.—The Triton House is now open for the reception of Summer visitors. Families, permanent and transient boarders will find this house a cool retreat, safe bathing, a good table and no mosquitoes. Steamboat leaves Catharine-slip at 8 o'clock P. M., and the Long Island James-slip at 4 o'clock P. M., daily. J. MILLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR ONE OR TWO QUIET families, in a private residence, situated near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; the place is on high ground, the air pure and location very charming; access by boat and railroad; has the advantage of iron and sulphur springs. Terms moderate. Address FARMER, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FARM HOUSE.—COUNTRY BOARD IN A FARM house, in a healthy location, wanted for a family consisting of a gentleman, his wife and four children ranging from 6 to 14 years of age, and servant. Also, for a gentleman, his wife and two small children and servant. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 1,715, Post-office, New York City, with particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD ON A FARM WANTED for two gentlemen, their wives, six children and two servants. The location must be healthy; terms moderate with plenty of fruit and good milk. Address Box No. 1,715 Post-office, New-York City, with particulars.

NEWPORT.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES, OR A number of single persons, intending to pass the Summer months in Newport, R. I., can find good accommodations at Mrs. S. M. CLARK'S, No. 10 Broome-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

WHITE HOUSE—LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSbury, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, fronting the sea; shady grounds, bathing, shooting, fishing, crabbing and sailing, unexcelled. A desirable spot for parties desiring a few days' enjoyment. Quiet accommodations for ladies and children. Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad from foot of Robinson-st., three times daily. THAYER & NONES.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.—SPLENDID bathing, boating, fishing, &c.—Through tickets can be procured at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, South Ferry. Trains leave at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M. SAMMIS & DOMINY, Proprietors.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—MANCHESTER, VT. —CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager. Good accommodations for a few more families may be had at this house, if applied for soon. Terms $6 per week.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE—BY THE EQUINOX COMPANY, Manchester, Vt. Good rooms may be secured at this popular Summer Hotel for three more families. Also, a cottage near the house.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NURSERY PARTNER WANTED.
RARE OPPORTUNITY.

ELLWANGER & BARRY will offer for sale the whole or part of their interest in the "Columbus Nursery," situated at Columbus, Ohio, and conducted by M. B. Bateham & Co.

The purchaser must either be a practical Nurseryman or an active, intelligent business man, as the extent and prospects of the business require more assistance in its management.

This Nursery was founded by its present proprietors in 1855, and now occupies some 90 acres of land, situated on the finest avenue in the City of Columbus, and only one mile from the Court-house.

The land is of excellent quality for the purpose, and additional land of similar quality in the immediate neighborhood can be rented at a low rate. Abundance of manure can be had in the city, generally for the hauling; labor of all kinds can be obtained at any season, and the facilities for shipping are scarcely equaled elsewhere.

The nursery grounds are conveniently and tastefully laid out, inclosed by good hedges and fences, well stocked with specimen trees, and supplied with all necessary buildings, implements and other equipments necessary for a first-class establishment.

The stock at present on the ground is excellent and well assorted, and an extensive trade has already been established.

Mr. Bateham, the acting partner, has been connected with Agricultural and Horticultural affairs in the West during the past fifteen years, as Editor of the *Ohio Cultivator* and otherwise, and is one of the best informed men on the subject of Pomology and Horticulture in the Western States.

It is not too much to say that this is the best opportunity, all things considered, that has ever been offered, in this country, for persons who desire to embark in the Nursery business.

To avoid useless correspondence, no applications will receive attention except from parties qualified to perform active duties either on the ground or in the office, and who can make a cash payment of at least $5,000. For full particulars, apply to

M. B. BATEHAM & CO., Columbus, O.,
And ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

A FORTUNE TO BE MADE.—A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The club-house with bar and fixtures, billiard room; a boat-builder's shop, with out-buildings; water privileges, with yachts, boats, timber, spars, sails, rigging, &c.; all complete for the business, at the foot of Court-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the Excelsior Base Ball grounds, now doing a business of $5,000 a year. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. A good vessel of 75 or 90 tons would be taken in trade. For particulars, apply to D. T. EASTON, No. 17 Wall-st., or to SMEDLEY & LENOX, at Club-house.

FOR SALE—A HARDWARE STORE, ESTABlished eight years on a leading avenue and doing a full trade. To a young man it affords a rare chance. Terms cash or securities. Ill health the cause for selling. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE CHARGE and instruction of children wishes to form an engagement in any State in the Union, as resident or daily governess, to teach the English branches and French. She would devote her entire time to her pupils. Salary but a secondary consideration. Advertiser would engage as companion to a lady. Address for three days S. M., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF SEPTEMber, a first-class teacher in a boys' boarding school near Pittsburgh; must be a good teacher of Latin, Greek, and a knowledge of French and German is desired; an Episcopalian preferred. Address Box No. 54 New Brighton, Beaver Co., Penn.

A TEACHER OF SOME EXPERIENCE, and with the best of reference, desires an engagement as Principal or assistant in a High School, Academy or Grammar School. Address G., Box No. 1,098, Hartford, Conn.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher and good disciplinarian in the English department of a boy's boarding school. Also, a French teacher—a native of France. Both must be unmarried gentlemen. Address Box No. 62 Sing Sing, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—250 ACRES OF LAND, WITHIN 50 miles of the City, in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mountain, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing, good commodious farm house barn and stabling. About one-half the land is arable, suited to grass or grain. For terms address S. CALDWELL, Bellvale, Orange County, New York, or on the premises, Greenwood Lake, in the vicinity; or refer to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—AT SOUTH BERGAN, A HANDSOME residence and two acres of ground, adjoining the Reformed Dutch Church, part of which consists of a vegetable garden, and the balance is filled with shrubbery and shade trees, the whole in perfect order, and will be let for $500 per annum. Horse cars that pass the place leave the Jersey City Ferry every ten minutes. Part of the furniture will be sold if desired. Apply at the house, or to JAMES SOMERVILLE, Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2¼ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFULly situated plot of land containing 170 acres; 25 of valuable timber, with dwelling &c., at Scarsdale, Westchester County, 20 miles from this City. The land is fertile and well watered and every way desirable for a rural home; near the dépôt. Inquire of HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway and 46th-st., or No. 10 Pine-st., Room No 11, between 1 and 3 P. M.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A handsome cottage, beautifully situated on a lot of an acre; within five minutes' drive of the steamboat landing. Good garden, fine shade trees, a variety of fruit, stable, coach-house, well, cistern, &c. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated—one hour from Cortlandt st., for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 455 SIXTH-AV.; A splendid location for fancy lace dry-goods or tea store. For particulars, apply on the premises.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR LEASE.—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs. J. C. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their Hotel; containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owners intend making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that in the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be realized from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address E. OWEN & SON, No. 212 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole of or rooms in the handsome substantial building now being erected on the corner of Bank and West sts., being 152 feet on West and 60 feet on Bank sts., and four stories high. Also, (possession immediately,) a room 30x100 feet in the building adjoining, with power. Apply to GUILIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place, or M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises.

BROADWAY STORES.—TWO BUILDINGS will be erected on the southwest corner of Broadway and 37th-st., arranged to suit tenants, and rented on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to JOHN ROGERS, No. 59 East 13th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE LARGE BASEment Room No. 561 and 563 Broadway, 50x180 feet, with entrance way from Prince-street; a kitchen attached, suitable for a first class Restaurant. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, jr., Pacific Bank.

STORE NO. 412 BROADWAY TO LET.—Valuable lease of the lower part of the store No. 412 Broadway, running through 200 feet, containing a large amount of room. For particulars, apply at No. 514 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of factory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st st., size 46x100, rent low, and well lighted. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIful and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN—21 houses in Brooklyn. Some of them elegant buildings; some of less pretension, suitable for small families, and a few tenement houses, yielding large incomes. To persons wishing to purchase a house for residence or for investment, this offers a good opportunity. For further particulars, inquire of H. C. FREEMAN, No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 7, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—In 2d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The house is four stories, stone front, first-class, and elegantly furnished and will be sold, with the furniture, or will be leased for two or three years to a private family. The owner is going to Europe, and gives an opportunity to a party to get, on a short notice, a comfortably furnished house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—kept on the European plan and doing a good business. A satisfactory reason given for selling. For terms or full particulars, apply to or address D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway.

FARMS.

FARM AND VINEYARD FOR SALE.—THE subscriber offers for sale one of the best grain farms in Western New-York, upon which he now resides, consisting of 119½ acres of land, situated at the foot of Owasco Lake in Cayuga County, two miles from Auburn, on the Moravia plank-road. The house is a large frame building of two stories and attic, built in modern style. The out buildings consist of a large barn, carriage-house, cow stable, poultry, ice, smoke and corn houses, all conveniently arranged, together with other necessary appurtenances to a well-furnished farm. The fences are mostly of black ash and chestnut rails, except in the immediate vicinity of the house, where they are of picket. The orchard contains 100 trees of the best grafted fruit, in full bearing. There are also two young orchards containing 125 trees. The garden contains 1½ acres, and is well stocked with peaches, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, raspberries, currants and blackberries. The vineyard consists of 3,500 vines, most of them five years old, and will alone pay the interest on the purchase money. To a gentleman of leisure the above is a rare opportunity for a country residence. The Lake is one of the most beautiful sheets of fresh water of its size in the world, and affords excellent facilities for fishing, yachting and fowling. For terms or additional information, address JOHN McFARLAN, Auburn.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A two story house, furnished, within three minutes' walk of the Railroad dépôt. The outbuildings consist of a stable, coach-house, ice-house, &c. There is a good garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees, and everything is in perfect order. For further particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—IN A RESPECTABLE location, a good two or three-story house, furnished or unfurnished, between Houston and 14th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 475 lower Post-office.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—NO. 78 FRANKLIN ST., four doors west of Taylor's Saloon. An excellent Free Lunch prepared daily, at 11 A. M. Free library open to all. House supplied with ales and wines by G. E. Mendum Esq., of Cedar-st. All ales drawn from the wood—Philadelphia style. M. H. VAN ALST & CO., Proprietors.

WANTED TO LEASE—A STABLE FOR PRIvate use, in a quiet neighborhood; location west of 6th-av., and between 23d and Spring sts. Address Box 2,436 New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

BROWN & HURLBUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st.,
New-York.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of Commercial Paper. Advances made on approved Collaterals, and Loans negotiated. Orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c., promptly executed.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO—John Earl Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank; Isaac N. Phelps, Esq., Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., D. H. Arnold, Esq., President Mercantile Bank; Hon. William V. Brady, Messrs. Swift, Hurlbut & Co.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGES.
SMALL & COGSWELL,
Attorneys and Counsellors Milwaukee, Wis.
S. & C. give particular attention to the collection of farm mortgages.
REFERENCES.
R. H. Lowry, Esq., Cashier Bank of the Republic.
Messrs Atwood & Co., Bankers, No. 104 Broadway.
Alexander Mitchell, Esq., Milwaukee.
Alpheus Hardy, Esq., Boston.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
NO 58 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000.—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, July 13, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation, the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 16, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 13th until the 15th of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the third installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 7th August, at the office of the Treasurer, William H. Newman, No. 78 Pearl st. FRANCIS M. FRENCH, Vice-President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1860.

FOR SALE—$100,000 OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT BONDS.—Whole issue one million two hundred thousand dollars. Secured by 450,000 acres of choice land in Wisconsin, by mortgage on the Locks and Canals on the Fox River of Green Bay, and by a mortgage on 30 miles of water power. The Locks and Canals finished, and regular lines of steamers running through them from Oshkosh City and Fond-du-lac to Green Bay. F. P. JAMES & CO., 36 Wall-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—a majority of the first issue bondholders having sent in their names, the remainder of such holders of that issue (numbered 1 to 2,500, for $1,000 each) desirous of uniting to secure mutual protection, and attention to their interests, should send, without further delay, their address, and the number of their bonds, to Mr. F. RANDALL, No. 33 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st. New-York, July 26, 1860.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, on and after Aug. 1.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS FOR THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due August 1, next, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, on and after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 8th av. and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant. The poll will be open from 5 to 6 P. M.
GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1860.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33/100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent (3½) out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst., inclusive.—NEW-YORK Aug. 1, 1860.
CHAS PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER INSURANCE CO., 3d av., corner of 9th-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at this Office on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to Aug. 1. By order.
WM. H. RISLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO., New-York, July 12, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.
By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a surplus Dividend of Nineteen and One-half per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, out of the earnings, payable on and after the 9th instant, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1860.

MARINE BANK Tuesday, July 31, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 13. The transfer books will be closed until the 14th of August. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. Co., New-York, Aug. 4, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten per Cent has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITY BANK.—BROOKLYN, AUG. 3, 1860.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the profits of the last six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 15th day of August at 12 M., for 250 to 300 tons of the best anthracite coal for the use of the courts and offices of the County—the ton to be calculated at 2,200 pounds. Also, proposals for 50 cords of kindling-wood, (pine,) cut and split for use. The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
WM. C. CONNER,
WM. M. TWEED,
THOS. LITTLE,
JAMES DAVIS,
ORISON BLUNT.
Committee.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—"PERU" "BBH" and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—"TYF XLT" and N BRANDS.
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

REMOVALS.

W. SILLIMAN'S OFFICE REMOVED FROM No. 67 Chatham-st. to No. 82 Nassau-st., room No. 41.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold, in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemande, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR NO. 3—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
Small cases.......................................$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.......... 9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.......... 27
Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st, New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW's hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
NEW TREATMENT.
We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. "Dr. HAMMOND's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time, being based upon strictly scientific principles, which render failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.
S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.
The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No 184 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 67 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MACY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VEnereal Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 EVENINGS, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. As those suffering with nervous debility urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he informs them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines do not cause sickness.

REMOVAL.—DR. R. CORBETT CAN BE CONsulted, confidentially, at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. Twenty-six years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery Office address No 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HAVING RECOVERED from a very severe illness, I would respectfully inform my friends that I have reopened my Botanic Medicine Store, No. 3 2d-st., near the Bowery.
JOHN THEOPHILUS KRAMER.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office. No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 257 Fulton st., Brooklyn insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots: on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, 25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 80 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 261 3d-av., above 21st st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MME. RAY IS THE BEST CLAIRVOYANT and astrologist in the United States. Tells all events of life, gives lucky numbers, causes speedy marriages, tells of lost property. No 260 7th-av., near 27th-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Ladies, 25 cents; gentlemen, 50 cents.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman, residing in this City, with an unsullied character and reputation, gently born, good-looking, intelligent and refined, warm hearted and domestic, strictly temperate, member of Episcopal Church, holding a high position, and having a self-support, in the vigor of middle manhood, (forty seven,) and still unwedded, adopts this novel method (his lady acquaintances being few and ineligible) of making known his sincere desire to form a matrimonial alliance with a young lady or young widow, without any impediment. She must be respectably connected, of pleasing appearance, good disposition educated and refined, and possess some property. Address, with particulars, in good faith, L. H. B., New-York Post office.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, WITHOUT CHANGES OF CARS.
An Express train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st. at
6 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 12:40 noon.
New-York, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 2, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6¾ A. M., 8¾ A. M. and 4½ P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt;] for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:
10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.
8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.
4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4 30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, New-York, Aug. 4, 1860.
$50 REWARD.—WHEREAS, THERE IS REAson to believe that individuals as well as "Counties," "Towns" and "Cities" out of the State of New-York as well as in it, have in numerous instances been guilty of the inhumanity, crime and meanness, to thrust their lunatics, blind, and deaf and dumb, with other paupers upon this County for support the Commissioners of Charities and Correction hereby offer the above reward for such evidence as shall lead to the discovery of the parties engaged in, or are guilty of the nefarious practice referred to so that a conviction may follow the charge, and the guilty brought to merited punishment.
By order of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.
S. DRAPER,
ISAAC BELL, JR.,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON.

CHAMBERS-ST. EXTENSION.—THE OWNers of property who feel that they have been greatly injured by the opening of a rival street diagonally through six blocks of buildings to lead the travel direct from James-slip to Broadway (forming thereby seventeen acute angles,) and those who are opposed to the new and most dangerous principle of assessing one street or avenue for extending or improving one running parallel with the same—a principle contrary to all former precedents, no assessment heretofore having been allowed to extend more than half the distance between the improved avenue or street and the one running parallel therewith—and those who are in favor of staying all proceedings until the next meeting of the legislature—if there is no other remedy in the case—so that said legislature, which has given three men power to open the door for wholesale robbery (being $689,372 16), may be afforded an opportunity of repairing their mistake, are requested to meet at Tammany Hall at 4 o'clock, on MONDAY 6th inst.

HARLEM RIVER FREE BRIDGE.—THE contract of C. H. Wheeler for a draw-pier having been assigned to me, and the work having ceased under that contract on the 19th of July last, I hereby require that all claims for material or labor under the contract be presented to me on or before Aug. 15.
A. MEAD, No. 200 West 27th-st.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorised to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF OSWEGO.—WILLIAM R. COMSTOCK against GEORGE A. NORTHROP.—Summons for money.—To GEORGE A. NORTHROP, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of WILLIAM R. COMSTOCK, plaintiff, a copy of which is hereto annexed, (which complaint was filed in the Oswego County Clerk's Office on the 7th day of June, 1860,) and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office in Pulaski, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for eighty-four dollars, with interest from Oct. 25, 1858, besides costs.
A. Z. McCARTY, Pl'tff's Att'y, Pulaski.
jy9-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM Y. FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 553 Grand-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 5th day of March, 1860. JANE E. FRENCH, Administratrix.
m5-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BEEBE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Leander Ross, No. 84 Pearl-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1860.
LEANDER ROSS, Executor.
JANE BEEBE, Executrix.
f20-law6mM*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GEORGE W. BROWN & CO., was this day dissolved. GEORGE W. BROWN,
New-York, June 28, 1860. J. EDWIN BROWN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BROWN & HURLBUT, and will continue the Note Brokerage and Banking Business at No. 12 Wall-st.
J. EDWIN BROWN,
WILLIAM H. HURLBUT.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1860.
Refer by permission to John Earl Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank; D. H. Arnold, Esq., President Mercantile Bank; Isaac N. Phelps, Esq.; Hon. William V. Brady, Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., Messrs. Swift, Hurlbut & Co.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of DE RONGE & BONNER, for the transaction of a general stock, bond and note brokerage business, at No. 52 Exchange place. LOUIS DE RONGE,
GEORGE T. BONNER.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1860.

NATHAN B. SHAFER THIS DAY BECOMES a partner in our firm, and the interest of THOMAS H. SHAFER therein ceases from and after this date. SHAFER, UNDERHILL & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
Nos. 402, 403, 404, 405 and 406 West Washington Market.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1860.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 62 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL...........................$[illegible]
ASSETS.................................$[illegible]
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON,
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK,
and other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.
JURA..........................Thursday, 2d August
AUSTRALASIAN.................Thursday, 16th August
ETNA..........................Thursday, 30th August.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.
Cabin..................................$75
Steerage................................30
Steerage return tickets, available for six months, from Liverpool or Cork, $60.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain Certificates of Passage in the Steerage at the following rates:
From Liverpool to New-York.............$40
From Cork to New-York...................30
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND BY STEAM, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's splendid and powerful screw steamer
PRINCE ALBERT
will leave, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 14, for GALWAY, touching at St. Johns, to receive the Royal Mails and Government dispatches.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket (which must be obtained when engaging passage) from Galway to any of the principal cities in Great Britain or Ireland.
Rates of Passage, First class, $75 to $90, according to accommodations; Third class, $30.
Third class passengers are found with cooked provisions, but must provide themselves with bedding and tins.
Passage in the third class can be secured to bring persons out from Galway for $32 50; from Dublin, 36; from Belfast, $37; from Londonderry, $37 50; from Waterford, $37; from Limerick, $35.
For freight or passage apply on board of the ship, or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.
Agents at Boston, NAZRO BROS & SWEENEY,
No. 5 Chatham row.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO.
D. LINES Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

THE STEAMER GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander.
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.
First class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $130.
A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $25 each.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

DAILY LINE FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 11.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
United States Mail Steamship ILLINOIS,
Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will sail from Pier 3, North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, August 11, with MAILS, Passengers, and Specie, for England and France.

TO SOUTHAMPTON.		TO HAVRE.	
1st Cabin	$75	1st Cabin	$80
3d Cabin	30	3d Cabin	35

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Steamship VANDERBILT sails September 8.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......................$130
Second Cabin Passage........................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......................$110
Second Cabin Passage........................60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool, by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz:
WM TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA.
Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, enclose a postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. Isaac Crowell, will leave on TUESDAY, Aug. 7, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. Crocker, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $26 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The steamer CONNAUGHT will sail from Boston via St. Johns, Newfoundland, for Galway, on the 7th August. For freight or passage, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 and 55 South-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, on MONDAY, Aug. 6, at noon. Subjects—Wine, Corn, Blackberries, and Pears. Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission is always free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its annual session in the rooms, O. F. Hall, corner Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order, JOHN J. DAVIS, Gd. Scribe.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A PEDDLER'S WAGON FOR SALE, (double,) with harness, in prime order; price for both, $160. A good one-horse express-wagon will be taken in part pay, at a fair price Apply at No. 161 Broadway, or address Box No. 4,693 Post-office, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART,"
Alias "CONFIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 180 feet long, 28 feet beam, 8½ feet hold. Engine 36 inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COLLINS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE BRANCH PORT.		
Tuesday,	July 24,	12 M.	Tuesday,	July 24,	7 A.M
Wednesd'y,	July 25,	1 P.M	Wednesd'y,	July 25,	7 A.M
Thursday,	July 26,	2 P.M	Thursday,	July 26,	8 A.M
Friday,	July 27,	3 P.M	Friday,	July 27,	9 A.M
Sunday,	July 29,	6 A.M	Saturday,	July 28,	2½P.M
Monday,	July 30,	6 A.M	Sunday,	July 29,	4 P.M
Tuesday,	July 31,	7 A.M	Monday,	July 30,	3 P.M
Wednesd'y,	Aug. 1,	7½A.M	Tuesday,	July 31,	3 P.M
Thursday,	Aug. 2,	7:40A.M	Wednesd'y,	Aug. 1,	3 P.M
Friday,	Aug. 3,	7:40A.M	Thursday,	Aug. 2,	3 P.M
Saturday,	Aug. 4,	7:40A.M	Friday,	Aug. 3,	3 P.M
Sunday,	Aug. 5,	7:40A.M	Saturday,	Aug. 4,	3½P.M
Monday,	Aug. 6,	7 A.M	Sunday,	Aug. 5,	4½A.M
Monday,	Aug. 6,	4½ P.M	Monday,	Aug. 6,	11 A.M

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday,	July 24,	7½ A.M.	Tuesday,	July 24,	11½ A.M
Wed'day,	July 25,	8 A.M.	Wed'day,	July 25,	12½ P.M.
Th'sday,	July 26,	9½ A.M.	Th'sday,	July 26,	1½ P.M.
Friday,	July 27,	10½ A.M.	Friday,	July 27,	2½ P.M.
Sat'day,	July 28	Red Bank only, 7½ A.M	Saturday	July 28,	Red Bank only, 7 A.M
Sat'day,	July 28,	3½ P.M	Monday,	July 30,	6 A.M.
Monday,	July 30,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday,	July 31,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday,	July 31,	3½ P.M.	Wed'day,	Aug. 1,	7 A.M.
Wed'day,	Aug 1,	3½ P.M.	Th'sday,	Aug. 2,	7 A.M.
Th'sday,	Aug. 2,	3½ P.M	Friday,	Aug. 3,	7 A.M.
Friday,	Aug. 3,	3½ P.M	Sat'day,	Aug. 4,	7 A.M.
Sat'day,	Aug. 4,	4 P.M.	Monday,	Aug. 6,	6½ A.M.
Monday,	Aug. 6,	10½ A.M			

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:
LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean, 3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5 15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6 45 stopping at College Point.
Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CALORIC YACHT FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIful propeller, 70 feet long, 11 feet beam, 17 feet overall with main cabin 20 feet in length and furnished with everything necessary for either a gentleman's yacht or for a passenger boat. She is propelled by a pair of Ericsson's Caloric Engines, 32 inches diameter of cylinder Consumption of fuel three bushels coal per day. Apply immediately at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane st.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONnecting with stages to Lakes Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. Anning Smith, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's, and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1¼ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver slip, East River, every day at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, will leave Peck slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat *Alida* will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 8 30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st. pier,) returning to the City at 6.30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare seventy-five cents.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. 75 cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 11th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¾, 3¼; Spring st., 9½, 12¾, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6¼. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer MATAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

FROM HARLEM RIVER TO THE FISHING BANKS.
The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil New Company's steamer EMILY, will make her second weekly trip to the Fishing Banks on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, leaving the Century House, near King's Bridge, at 7 A. M., touching at Fordham Landing, Morris' Dock, Tomlinson's Woods, High Bridge, Macomb's Dam, Harlem, 120th st., 86 h-st., Yorkville, and Peck-slip; leaving Harlem at 7:30 A. M., 86th-st. at 7:45 A. M., and Peck-slip at 8.30 A. M.
A limited number of seventy-five tickets only will be sold for the excursion.
Refreshments, fishing-tackle and bait on board.
Fare for the excursion $1.
Should the weather prove unfavorable, the excursion will be postponed until the next fair day.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region; commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, assisted by Capt NATHAN ANDERSON, Jr., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., at 7¼ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st, N. R., 8¼; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

WASHINGTON DIVISION NO. 4 SONS OF TEMPERANCE, of Brooklyn, will give her 17th annual Pic-nic Excursion to Hillside Grove, near Glencove, L. I., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, 1860. The new sea steamer WM. FOULKS and the double-decked barge CLEVELAND, together with two bands of music have been engaged. The boats will leave the Fulton Ferry at 8 o'clock; Bridge-st. at 8¼; South 4th-st., E. D., at 8½, and Greenpoint at 9. Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents, which can be had of any of the Committee, or at the boat at the landings.
ALEX. CAMPBELL, Chairman of Committee.

HUNTRESS! CHOLERA BANKS.—THE splendid ocean steamer HUNTRESS, Capt J. DUVALL, will make an Excursion to the above Banks on TUESDAY, Aug. 7, 1860, leaving Jackson-st., 5½ o'clock; Peck-slip, at 6 o'clock; Spring-st., North River, at 6½ o'clock; Pier No. 4, North River, at 7 o'clock precisely. Bait, lines and refreshments can be had on board. Fare, $1.
ROBERT B. DIBBLE,
BENJAMIN M. FULLER.

EARLY MORNING EXCURSION TO THE CHOLERA BANKS.—Steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. J. DUVALL, will make an early morning excursion to the above grounds on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 8, inst., leaving Jackson-st., East River, at 1½ o'clock A. M., Peck-slip at 2 o'clock A. M. Bait furnished gratis. Lines and refreshments can be had on board. Fare $2.
WALTER D. C. BOGGS.
JOSEPH DUVALL.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO THE FISHING Banks every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Fare 12½ cents each way. The sea steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock; Spring-st., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8¾; and Pier No. 4 North River, 9 A. M. Returning by 4 P. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW-GRINDING.—Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GREAT EASTERN AND STARVATION!
BARNUM STILL TRIUMPHANT!!
GREAT INCREASE OF NOVELTIES!!!
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!!!!
Such a list of Novelties and Amusements never before OFFERED FOR 25 CENTS!
And yet every one of them is worth the sum to see.
WHO WOULD NOT READILY GIVE
25 CENTS to see the wonderful and extraordinary GIANT BABY?
Seven years old, and weighing 257 pounds.
25 CENTS to see the GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION?
25 CENTS to see the MAN-MONKEY, or LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
25 CENTS to see the WHITE NEGROES, or MOORS, THE ALBINO FAMILY!
Who, though born of Black Parents, are perfectly white, Milky White Hair and Skin, Pink Eyes, &c.
25 CENTS to see the BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH, RED SNAPPERS, LIVING SEAL, &c., &c., swimming in
THE GRAND AQUARIA?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING SKELETON?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE MONSTER SNAKES?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE BABY ANACONDAS?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE HAPPY FAMILY?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!
25 CENTS to see the WAX FIGURE OF TOMMY,
The Favorite Character of the late Japanese Embassy!
25 CENTS to see and hear Budworth's, late WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Under the entire supervision of J. H. BUDWORTH—the best ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, PERSONATORS, DANCERS, &c., &c., in the country, each and every one of which is declared, by thousands, to be worth
25 CENTS TO SEE ALONE and yet for the same 25 CENTS, ALL! ALL! THESE LIVING WONDERS.
THE SPLENDID PERFORMANCES,
In the AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and 850,000 CURIOSITIES,
From every part of the world—ALL, ALL, ALL ALL, are to be seen for 25 CENTS,
At BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
Which is OPEN AT ALL HOURS, Day and Evening.
Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

JOHN C. HEENAN'S
RECEPTION FESTIVAL
AT JONES' WOOD,
MONDAY, Aug. 13, 1860.
Upon which occasion he will be assisted by
JOHN McDONALD,
JAMES CUSIC,
C. F. OITIGNON
and EDWARD PRICE.
The arrangements will be conducted upon the most unexceptionable principles, and will be found in every respect worthy of the patronage of the elite. It is the intention of the management of the Festival to present as nearly as possible a view of the
INTERNATIONAL CONTEST
Between Messrs. SAYERS and HEENAN,
At FARNBOROUGH, Eng., April 17.
THE ARENA
In which the principals and assistants will give their MANLY MEETINGS
Will be formed on an eligible site, in a position so favorable that
50 600 SPECTATORS
can witness the proceedings without the slightest inconvenience.
BY EXPRESS DESIRE,
AMPHITHEATRICAL BOXES AND BALCONY,
Capable of accommodating
3 000 PERSONS,
Have been erected in close proximity to the
GLADIATORIAL GROUND,
In order to allow
LADIES and FAMILY PARTIES
To witness the
EXCITING and CHIVALRIC EMULATIONS between the KNIGHTS AND CHAMPIONS
OF THE
24-FEET SPACE.
The amphitheatre and balconies are for the exclusive use of ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them.
The object of this Fête, independent of conferring a well merited compliment to the recipient of the ovation, is, to allow that portion of the community who have never seen a struggle for superiority of science or strength between opponents an opportunity of witnessing the modus operandi incident to such events, void of the unpleasant features that too often are attendant upon a PERSONAL ENCOUNTER.
During the observances, the various collections and contributions made for Mr. Heenan will be
CONSOLIDATED INTO ONE PURSE,
and publicly presented to him.
THE CHAMPION AND HIS FRIENDS
Will appear in the same costume, and display the same colors, as were employed at the late meeting in England.
MR. JOHN C. HEENAN
will
PERSONALLY APPEAR
in the
GRAND CONTEST
The 2d and 3d av. cars, and a number of steamboats, will make extra trips to and from Jones' Woods, on the day of the Festival.
DODWORTH'S BAND, composed of 60 performers has been engaged expressly for the occasion.
The most effective measures have been made to secure good order the whole management being placed under the immediate supervision of Mr. JAMES M. NIXON and HENRY WOOD.
Tickets, 25 cents.
Ladies' Amphitheatre and Balcony Seats, 25 cents extra.
Carriages to the Grounds, 25 cents extra.
OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS,
No. 480 Broadway, near Broome-st.

NOTICE TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS.—Parties wishing to make trips to and from JONES' WOODS, ON THE DAY OF THE HEENAN RECEPTION AND FESTIVAL, MONDAY, AUG. 13,
And secure the privilege of landing and receiving passengers, will please make application, on and after MONDAY next, to the office, No 480 Broadway, in order to have their time of starting, names of boats, &c., duly advertised.
Captains will see the necessity of this in order to prevent confusion. JAMES M. NIXON, Manager.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..............Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager...................Mr. James Simmonds
Musical Director................Mr. Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist...J. E. Hayes | Prompter.......T. S. Cline
CONTINUED SUCCESS
MONDAY, Aug. 6
And every evening till further notice,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD.............as.............Florence
Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON.........as.........Asa Trenchard
Mr E. A. SOTHERN...........as.........Lord Dundreary
Mr. COULDOCK...............as...............Murcott
Mr. PETERS.................as.................Binny
Mr. T. BURNETT.............as..................Coyle
Mrs. CHANFRAU..............as...............Eugenia
Mrs. VINING................as...Mrs. Mountchessington
Miss JEFFERSON.............as................Augusta
AND
MISS SARA STEVENS..........as.........Mary Meredith
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY BY HAYES.
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
By THOMAS BAKER,
Will be performed every evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8 precisely.
Seats may be secured one week in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST WEEK,
But one, of the
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
Prior to their departure for Europe.
ON THIS MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 6,
Will be produced for
THE FIRST TIME
This season, the beautiful fairy comic pantomime of
THE MAGIC PILLS.
WITH NEW SCENERY,
SPLENDID EFFECTS,
TRANSFORMATIONS, TRICKS, FANCIES.
Dandy Grinaldo.....................Gabriel Ravel
Colorado...........................Francois Ravel
Sustained by YOUNG AMERICA and
THE ENTIRE TROUPE.
The pantomime will be preceded by the beautiful ballet of LA SYLPHIDE,
And evolutions on the
CORDE TENDUE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
The success of
Mr. and Mrs. W. J.
FLORENCE.
TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,)
DOMBEY AND SON.
CAPT. CUTTLE, as performed by him with the greatest success during the past two weeks.................Mr. FLORENCE
SUSAN NIPPER....................Mrs. FLORENCE
After which,
THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg Ams (a Yankee Gal)..........Mrs. FLORENCE
Barney (an Irish Lad)...........Mr. FLORENCE

ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION AND CONCERT ON THE HUDSON.
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1860.
The new and elegant steamer *Seymour*, with the commodious barge *Baltimore*, will leave Franklin-st. pier at 4½ o'clock P. M., and foot of 30th-st., N. R., at 5 P. M., returning at 1 o'clock.
Dancing in charge of DODWORTH'S BAND.
The "UNION" will perform selections from some of their choicest works.
The celebrated and well-known caterer, Mr. GUSTAVUS A. RATZ, will furnish the refreshments. (No bar on board.)
Company limited and select.
Tickets, $2 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be obtained only of the members of the Union.

PALACE GARDENS.
Fourteenth-st., near 6th-av.
LUBIN BROTHERS—EVERY EVENING.
ELECTRICITY, NECROMANCY,
and
VENTRILOQUISM.
PROMENADE CONCERT.
By J. F. STRATTON'S Unrivaled Palace Garden Orchestra.
Admission, 25 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors...Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, 1860,
The performances will commence with
MIANTINIMO.
To be succeeded by
WALLACE.
Concluding with SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
OR
PROTECTED SOLUTION
OF
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
COMBINED,
COMBINED,
Cures all diseases arising from
DISORDERED DIGESTION, WEAKNESS,
and
BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD.
GET A PAMPHLET
containing a full account of this remarkable medicine, with certificates of the
MOST ASTONISHING CURES ON RECORD,
from men of the highest standing in this country and Peru.
Manufactured by N. L. Clark & Co.,
Exclusively for us.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CARTER,
No. 39 Summer-st., Boston.
For sale by all Druggists.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[*Concluded from First Page.*]

happy persons. Some few escaped, and reported at Beyrout what had happened. A gentleman, who is well acquainted with that country and with some of the Druse chiefs, was prevailed on to go to one of those chiefs, for the purpose of endeavoring to stay the progress of these outrages. He went and saw the chief, who told him that he had been opposed to this attack on the Christians; that he said all he could, and was able to say no more; that he had got no influence with the people, and that the massacres would probably continue. On returning to Beyrout this gentleman went to the town where the massacre had taken place. He described the streets as being strewed with dead bodies, the stench from which was horrible; the Druses were going about with their heads partially covered to protect themselves from the stench; but, at the same time, plundering, laughing, and joking in the midst of this horrible scene. It seems to be the general impression among the Europeans on the coast that the Turks, for some reason or other, had not done all they might to prevent these massacres, and had shown more sympathy with the Druses than with their unhappy victims, though they had seen at Damascus 500 Christians killed, including, what perhaps may not be true, the Dutch Consul, and scenes of a similar nature at other places. [Hear, hear.] After this, the French Ambassador came to me on Wednesday last, and stated the opinion of his Government, that these massacres could not be stayed unless a body of European troops was sent to Syria. I stated that the Sultan had sent a considerable body of troops there, and that it was to be hoped that that would be sufficient to restore order. The French Ambassador replied that, seeing the indifference to preserve Christian life already shown, there was reason to fear that the Turks that might be sent to Syria would not evince sufficient energy to prevent the Christians from being massacred. He referred to the treaty of 1856, and other provisions by which the Christian subjects of the Porte were to have their interests cared for by the European Powers, and he asked whether Her Majesty's Government would consent, in common with the other European Governments, to send a body of troops to Syria. I consulted with the Cabinet on the subject, promising to give the French Ambassador an answer on the same evening. The answer I gave was, that considering the circumstances and the accounts which were received, Her Majesty's Government could not object to European troops being sent to Syria; that we hoped to have a squadron on the coast; but that it would not be necessary to send any English troops; that perhaps some troops must be sent, and that in such case the troops might be chiefly French. It was also stated that Her Majesty's Government were also of opinion that in order to regulate the proceedings, and especially the period of the stay of the troops, it was necessary to have a Convention, and that, above all, the Porte should be a party to the Convention. At the same time, I added that if the principle were agreed to I did not think it necessary, supposing the urgency to be so great, to wait for all the details to be agreed upon before the expedition was sent out. This answer of the Government was transmitted to Paris, and the other Powers were at the same time, or immediately afterwards, consulted; and I have been informed that certain Governments, and principally the Governments of Austria and Russia, have agreed to the proposition. The Foreign Minister of Prussia declared his concurrence, but sent the proposition to the Prince Regent. Thus the European Powers appear to be agreed; but I have not yet received any account of what is the opinion of the Porte. We have thought, in these circumstances, that it was impossible for us to object that a force of European troops should be sent to Syria. Of course, the convention is not yet signed; it is still a matter of negotiation as to how its terms should be drawn, what should be the stay of the French troops in Syria, and in what manner they are to act. We were informed, I believe, on Saturday last, that a brigade of French troops was to be sent to Syria. The convention must, of course, be made with the consent of the Powers of Europe and of the Porte. The honorable gentleman has asked whether it is true that Syria is now pacified, and that peace has been made between the Druses and the Maronites. We have received a very short telegram from Constantinople, stating that peace had been signed between the Druses and Maronites on the 10th inst., but the telegram furnishes no particulars.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament—A Mormon Conference—The Leather Trade—The Irish Brigade—Miscellaneous.

Parliament was not expected to be prorogued before the third week in August.

A Conference of Mormons was held in London on Sunday, the 22d of July. Speeches were made by several Elders, including Elder LANDON, who stated that active efforts were about to be made to spread the doctrine of the Saints. BRIGHAM YOUNG was elected President, Revelator and Seer of the Church throughout the world. Other dignitaries of the Church were also elected.

DAVID WEMYSS JOBSON, who recently obtained considerable notoriety in New-York for an affair in which LOLA MONTEZ played a prominent part, has been committed for trial in London for gross libels on Sir JAMES FERGUSON, M. P.

The accounts received from the provinces, July 24, respecting the leather trade, were unfavorable. At Newcastle-on-Tyne Mr. JONATHAN PRIESTMAN has been compelled to suspend payment. The resources of this gentleman were, it is stated, diminished to the extent of £40,000. Some time since, to relieve him from his liability in connection with the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, Mr. JAMES MUIRHEAD, of Glasgow, a leather factor, occupying some position, has also stopped, and it is feared the amount involved in this case will be considerable. The affairs of Mr. THOMAS BUTLER, of High Wycombe, Bucks, leather seller, are undergoing investigation. At Leadenhall market, yesterday, sales of leather were not pressed, and, although very little business was done, prices remained steady. English raw hides were in demand, and, being short, they made rather higher prices.

The Commission now sitting at Paris to settle the details of the duties in connection with the Anglo-French commercial treaty were to commence the consideration of the question affecting cotton fabrics on the 27th ult.

A trial of Mr. WHITWORTH's breach-loading cannon was to take place July 24, in the vicinity of Liverpool, before the President of the Secret Ordnance Committee.

GEORGE BULL, a young man who is a member of the medical profession, was tried July 24 at Lewes for manslaughter. He accidentally gave his mother, to whom he was devotedly attached, an overdose of prussic acid, a drug which she was in the habit of taking as a remedy for a complaint. The Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The London *Post's* correspondent at Rome, writing on July 17, says that of the 154 men sent back to Ireland at the expense of the Papal Government, 64 were declared unfit for service by the medical officers, and 40 were discharged *en masse*, having belonged to the Irish constabulary; but whether from this fact, or from their own disinclination to serve on terms so far inferior to what they had been accustomed, the writer is unable to state. A statement drawn up by one of the constabulary, late of Dublin, declares the Irish as treated in a most disrespectful, cruel and treacherous manner by the Roman authorities. They are trampled on by the Government, hated and detested by the people of Italy. The *Post's* correspondent says that letters are being regularly received at the British Consulate, from men belonging to the Irish Brigade, begging for assistance in obtaining their release.

FRANCE.

Movements of the Emperor.

The departure of the Emperor for Chalons camp is announced.

The Bourse continued flat. Rentes on the 23d closed at 68.25.

BELGIUM.

Belgium Alarmed at the Designs of Napoleon III.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies had presented an address to the King, congratulating him on the completion of the twenty-ninth year of his reign. The address attracted attention from the fact that it condemns in strong terms, the aggressive policy of France, and indirectly appeals to Europe for protection against French designs. The address was adopted unanimously and enthusiastically.

GERMANY.

The Royal Interview at Toplitz—Birth of a Princess of Prussia.

It is asserted that the Kings of Saxony and Bavaria will not take part in the interview between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia at Toplitz.

The Prince Regent passed through Frankfort-on-the-Main July 23. He proceeds to Toplitz *via* Dresden.

The *Preussische Zeitung* publishes the following:

"For some time past the relations between the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin have been much more friendly, and now a further step has been taken. In an autograph letter His Majesty the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has expressed his eager desire to have a personal interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia. The Emperor left it to the Prince to appoint the place for a meeting. We hope that the personal interview about to take place between the two rulers on the 26th inst., at Toplitz, will turn out favorably to the best interests of Germany."

A letter from Berlin dated the 20th ult. says:

"In liberal circles the interview between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia is looked forward to with some anxiety. The Prince Regent declared at Baden-Baden that, under all circumstances, Prussia would stand up with all her power for the integrity of Germany, thus, doubtless, also for the integrity of German Austria; and this the Prussian people fully approve. But they do not want to see the fate of Prussia connected with the fallen tainted provinces of the Austrian Empire."

The *National Zeitung* says:

"As matters stand, as little good is expected from the interview between the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH and the Prince Regent, as arose from the interview with the Emperor of the French. At Vienna as at Paris the object aimed at is to shackle the independent action of Prussia."

It is nevertheless a fact that an approximation has taken place between the two great German Courts is undeniable.

A dispatch dated at Toplitz, July 25, says:

"Baron VON WERTHER, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, arrived here yesterday evening, at the same time as the Ambassador of Austria. The Austrian Ambassadors at Berlin and Dresden have also arrived here."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

This evening edition of the official *Weiner Zeitung* publishes the following, dated Pesth, July 21: "Last evening a large crowd gathered before Zainig Coffee-house. After the conclusion of the performance in the Hungarian theatre a man addressed the public in the Hatvanes Gasse. Several seditious cries were heard. The guard who interfered met with strong resistance. Order was restored at midnight. Ten persons of the working class were arrested."

BIRTH OF A PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 24, 1860.

Her Royal Highness the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM had just been safely delivered of a daughter Her Royal Highness and royal infant are both doing well.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES YESTERDAY.

Dr. Spring's Semi-Centennial Sermon.

HIGHLY INTERESTING SERVICES AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE BRICK CHURCH.

Yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. GARDINER SPRING whose services as a pastor and guardian have been for half a century so intimately connected with the religious consolations and pleasant memories of our citizens, as well of those who have long since gone to their rest, as of those who happily survive, preached his semi-centennial sermon in the new Brick Church, in Fifth-avenue. The old Brick Church, at the corner of Park-row and Beekman-street, was not quite a century old when it was demolished, but for upwards of forty-seven years its pulpit was filled by Dr. SPRING, and our grandfathers and grandmothers there listened to him, the then young and rising preacher, to whom their grandchildren yesterday paid the most respectful attention, as their benevolent and venerable friend. Few such occasions transpire in our brief lives, and when they do, they command commemoration and remembrance.

To say that the edifice in which Dr. SPRING preached yesterday was crowded, is to understate the fact. It overflowed. Carriage after carriage arrived, whose occupants could not reach the doors, much less get standing-room within the aisles. It warmed the hearts of Dr. SPRING's warmest friends to see so many old people there. They had known him when he was young, and had grown old with him. He was their revered friend, their good counselor, their provident and kind confidant. In short, to them, as even to many younger members of the congregation, he was a part of New-York. It was good also to see sectarian differences entirely set aside, and Presbyterians, Baptists, Independents, Methodists, Episcopalians, and Unitarians crowding the pews and the aisles, and bending devoutly, when, after fifty years of ministerial duties, he again raised his voice in prayer.

The choir of Dr MACAULAY's church, under the direction of Prof. GUILMATTE, who had volunteered their services for the day, sang the anthem "God be Merciful." Dr. SPRING read the 100th Psalm, and the congregation joined in singing the 36th Psalm:

"High in the heavens, eternal God,
Thy goodness in full glory shines."

Rev. Dr. Chancellor FERRIS, D. D., whom Dr. SPRING said he was grateful to recollect as one of his catechumen, then invoked the Divine blessing, making a touching reference to the semi-centennial character of the day's services.

Dr. SPRING then commenced his sermon, taking his text from Isaiah li. 16:

"And I have put my words in thy mouth, and I have covered thee in the shadow of mine hand, that I may plant the Heavens and lay the foundations of the earth, and say unto Zion, Thou art my people."

This instructive passage, he said, teaches us that there is nothing contingent in the arrangements of the eternal mind—the God who arranges everything beforehand; everything is comprised in the means of His own will. He had selected the text for the genealogical truths suggested in this retrospect of his ministry among them. The Apostle desired, doubtless, to illustrate by this passage—in this comprehensive declaration, "Thou art my people"—that the work of redemption is God's greatest work. The first thought that suggested itself was the greatness of the intellectual and moral character of the subject. There is gradation in the works of God, from vegetable to animal, from animal to intellectual, from intellectual to moral and immortal. Wondrous, indeed, are these works of God; and more wondrous does science make them to us. Yet all but man without sensation, without thought, without will, without expansion, without the capacity of joy—but man. All of God's other creatures are inferior to man. The great feature of the work of redemption is, that it rises above the material, and concerns itself with the moral and the immortal. Its course is onward, and man's redemption alone stands immortality. On this earth material things shut out the immaterial; the conflict is between the visible and the invisible, the mortal and the immortal, the sensual and the spiritual. If there are wonders in a beam of light and a drop of water, what a world of wonders is man fallen, man redeemed, man glorified. Well did the Saviour say, "What shall it profit a man if he will gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" If there is joy among the angels of God over one man that repenteth, what joy must there be over the millions—the great multitude which has been born into immortality? If there is no redemption, immortality is a curse; if there is no immortality, redemption is a dream; man is worthless if Christ is worthless; if man is more than a vain show and worthless bauble, and sigh and groan, then Jesus Christ and his redemption are everything. The greatness of this redemption is seen in the means by which it has been accomplished. The world had been turned into a vast charnel house—a repository of wickedness and crime. How to restore it to the Divine favor without subverting law and justice was a problem that agitated even unsearchable wisdom. What was the solution? It was wrapped up in the impenetrable wisdom of God. What was it? What was it but God manifested in the flesh, justified in the spirit, seen of angels, believed on in the world, received up into glory—that is the solution of the mighty problem. Think of Him, being in the family of God, taking upon Him the form of a servant, and the likeness of man! What a wonderful, what an inscrutable fact is here!—a mighty God become one of the sons of men! What wonder that men doubt this; no man can believe it except upon the testimony of the God of Truth. Four thousand years had passed away since sin and death had entered upon their devastations; yet whoso desired to believe "should not perish, but have everlasting life." He did not recoil from his choice, and when they challenged him to come down from the Cross, he would not come down; he could not come down till his work was accomplished. Such were the means by which redemption was secured.

The third thought suggested by the text is, that everything else should be made subservient to the interests of this redemption. Christ had no private interests to gratify; his great trust is too little appreciated. We look around and see disaster upon disaster, and then we turn to the Word of God to read: "You are Christ's, and Christ is God's." There is nothing in creation that does not derive its importance from the influence exercised upon this redemption; material and immaterial, visible and invisible, Heaven, earth, angels, thrones, men, devils—all are important only in their connection with this great work. The mountain stream is not more tributary to the river, nor the rivers to the ocean, nor the ocean to the clouds, nor the dew to the rain, than all are tributary to the great design of redemption. Any redemption scheme is unworthy of God, but that one grand systematic harmonious whole, of which Christ's scheme is the fulfillment and the glory.

This redemption is great in its triumphs. Is not such an enterprise worthy of its author? It is completed without subverting law and justice, and the triumph is none the less complete because it is silent. We may fancy lying vanity, towering pride, absorbing selfishness, dominant passions, prolific error, all peacefully subjugated; we may see bold infidelity and secret contempt for the Word of God; every moral and social tie torn asunder; the solitary blow of Cain, or the destruction of millions in battle array, corruption, perjury, the slave-trade, and all suffering—from the groans of the sick chamber to the miseries that desolate the earth. What is to subdue this all? Ferocity cannot do it; legislation cannot do it; man's laws are as a spider's web; science cannot do it. It must be the work of the Savior and of redemption.

The fourth suggestion is, that the progressive manifestations made by this redemption are expressive of his glory. "All existences are from Him; all holiness and all joy are from Him." We would have God exalted everywhere, always and above all creatures. "Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord of Hosts; behold him—earth is full of his glory." We have had God seen by mortal eyes, heard by mortal ears, and his voice of love calling for a response from mortal hearts. When we are full recipients of this redemption, we seem to walk with God as did Moses and Isaiah, and Paul and John. Such is this redemption, great in the intellectual and immortal character of its subject.

From these premises the venerable pastor dwelt upon the peculiar relations of us all in this life having the blessing of redemption, the vast importance of the work of the Christian ministry, and the providence of God in preserving and restraining him during his protracted labors. In conclusion, he said: It is now fifty years since I first occupied this pulpit. I remember the scene perfectly well—some five or six others remember it—the remnant of those who now sleep in the dust—since I received this sacred trust by the laying on of hands. To me it was a solemn deed, associated with solemn responsibilities. Not one male member of what once constituted the Brick Church now remains in the midst of us. I am glad that I commenced my ministry under the deep impression that it must be a ministry of incessant toil. From the outset my mind was never filled with dreams of visionary repose in the pastoral office. Dr. [illegible] once said that he pitied the man who made the Christian ministry a sinecure. If I am not deceived my work has been my joy, and most my joy when it has been most severe. I sought a rural church, but God placed me among the wealthy and the bounteous. I did not think of secular gain, but desired only to preach the Gospel—the glorious Gospel. If I know myself, my aim has been honestly to fulfill the ministry of my choice. Nor has my personal convenience, nor that of my family been consulted, for I have thought but of my duty to this people. I was early thrown among men of high character and acquirements, and laid out the course that I was to take to be, not to attempt to please the imagination, or excite the emotions of my audience. I saw that such efforts could be turned to little account, and that it was not enough to preach alone about one of God's truths; and when I read of such writers as CHALMERS, BAXTER and DODDRIDGE, or such preachers as MASSH and ALEXANDER, I rejoiced in the exposition of doctrinal truths. I believed that success depended in a great measure upon the delivery of these doctrines from the pulpit. Of the manner in which my ministry has been fulfilled, it becomes me to speak with shrinking diffidence. I am deeply sensible that in my public services I have been wanting in some of the divine means, and that not unfrequently in social intercourse I may not have come exactly up to my own standard, but my obligations to my God for preserving me through all trials are multifarious; for, whereas, I was once blind, now I see. I had thought that we had taken leave of the old Brick Church, and the session-room and that delightful study of the pastor, but again we visit them to-day as memory dwells upon them. At the advanced age of three score and fifteen years, I find my work is not done. I have lived to see this edifice filled to overflowing; probably no minister of the Gospel in this land has greater reason to be thankful to the Lord than he who addresses you to-day. Remember, said the reverend gentleman in conclusion, that the recording angel marks as well the responsibility of the hearer as of the pastor, and may the great Father and Judge render to every man according to his works.

The closing prayer was made by Rev. Dr. ROGERS, grandson of Dr. SPRING's predecessor. The choir sang the Jubilate (Bridgewater). Mr. SCHARFENBERG presided at the organ. Mr. COWES, who has been in his present position sixteen years, led the congregation in singing. During the preliminary services, Mrs. WESTERVELT sang an impressive solo—"But the Lord is mindful," the words commencing, "The Lord is my God; he remembers his children."

After the benediction, the congregation dispersed bearing with them the recollection of having participated in the most interesting services that have taken place in this City during the memory of the present generation of its inhabitants.

Consecration of a Jewish Synagogue.

THE NEW PLACE OF WORSHIP OF THE CONGREGATION, B'NAI ISRAEL.

The consecration of the new synagogue of the congregation B'nai Israel, located on the corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets, took place yesterday afternoon. The building, which is capable of holding about 800 people, was formerly a Baptist Church, but has recently been purchased, and converted into a synagogue by the above congregation, most of whom are natives of Holland. The interior transformations required to convert it into a synagogue were not extensive or costly—the only change being a shifting of the position of the pews, so as to leave a space for the "reading desk" in the centre of the church, and the erection of a semicircular ark in the place of the pulpit. The reading desk is the same as that used in the old synagogue of this congregation, in Christie-street, made of rosewood, and surrounded by an inclosure, or railing, about ten feet square, and of elegant workmanship. On the four corners of the inclosure are gas fixtures, in imitation of candles, and over head depends a magnificent bronze chandelier, with numerous jets, all of which were kept burning during the consecration service. The "Ark" is also made of rosewood, with sliding doors, and, when closed, is screened from public view by rich damask curtains, which were presented by the ladies of the congregation.

The synagogue was filled to its utmost capacity, yesterday, by an audience composed about equally of ladies and gentlemen. As the congregation B'nai Israel is among the strictest of the "orthodox" party of the Jews, and opposed to the modern "improvements" and "reforms" that have been introduced into some other synagogues, the old customs, seating the sexes apart, was adhered to, and the ladies occupied the gallery, while the gentlemen sat in the body of the church.

Among the Jewish clergy of other congregations present were Rev. Dr. RAPHALL, of the Greene-street Synagogue; Rev. S. M. ISAACS, of the Wooster-street Synagogue; Rev. J. J. LYONS, of the Portuguese Synagogue, and Rev. Mr. BENDI.

The ceremonies of the consecration were arranged and conducted by Rev. M. R. DELEEUW, the minister of the congregation B'nai Israel.

The consecration service opened with a chant from the choir, which occupied the inclosure surrounding the reading-desk, and was led by the minister of the congregation. The trustees of the synagogue then entered bearing the "sacred scrolls," and preceded by twenty-four young girls, dressed in white, with blue scarfs, and each one carrying in her hand a basket of flowers. The trustees took their position in the open space, between the reading-desk and the ark, and were flanked on either side by a column of the young girls, who commenced picking flowers from their baskets and throwing them at their feet, while the choir chanted a dedication psalm. The bearers of the sacred scrolls, accompanied by the honorary officers of the church, then marched in procession seven times around the synagogue, each circuit being accompanied by an appropriate chant from the choir. On each return of the procession to the open space fronting the ark they were pelted with roses from the fair hands of the young misses until the ground was literally covered with these fragrant floral offerings. The seventh circuit having been completed, the ark was opened, the sacred scrolls were deposited therein, the doors were closed, the damask curtains were drawn close around it, and the perpetual lamp which depends from the ceiling in front was ignited, never to expire.

After another chant from the choir, Rev. Dr. RAPHALL ascended the platform on which rests the ark, and addressed the congregation in a few remarks befitting the occasion, taking for his text the passage of Scripture commencing, "How beautiful are thy Tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts." He alluded to the persecutions which the children of Israel had suffered under the Roman Empire, and all through the middle ages, even to the time when they crossed the ocean and landed in this home of freedom and equality. He spoke of the progress of the congregation B'nai Israel, from the time when he first addressed them in their Synagogue in Pell-street until now, and exhorted them to renewed devotion and praise to the Lord for the prosperity that had attended them.

Rev. Drs. ISAACS and BENDI also briefly addressed the audience.

Dr. ISAACS alluded in disparaging terms to the innovations of the "reform party" among the Israelites, which he attributed to religious pride. He thanked God that the congregation B'nai Israel remained uncontaminated by these pretended reforms, and adhered strictly to the ceremonials of their fathers.

A consecration prayer was then delivered by Rev. Mr. DE LEEUW, and the ceremonies closed with a Hallelujah by the choir.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE SUN EMPLOYES—RETIREMENT OF MR. BEACH FROM THAT PAPER.—The annual excursion of the employes of the *Sun* office, together with their families and friends, came off on Saturday last at Glenwood. The steamer *Mayflower* was chartered for the occasion, and Dodworth's Cotillion Band was in attendance so that the trip up the river was highly enjoyed by all on board. By the time the excursionists reached the grove of Glenwood the sun, after a moderate shower, was shining brightly, and in a short time the grass and leaves were dry enough to admit of the usual picnic sports, which were carried on animatedly until the middle of the afternoon. Mr. M. S. BEACH then addressing his audience, stating that he felt pained at having to announce to them that he was no longer proprietor of the *Sun*, but that Mr. WM. C. CHURCH would hereafter occupy that position, and he could endorse him as promising to be to those in his employ all that he (the speaker) had striven to be—a faithful friend, kind, considerate and just. The announcement being wholly unexpected to all connected with the establishment, caused great surprise and sorrow. Mr. CHURCH briefly and appropriately addressed his hearers, stating that he would certainly endeavor to render himself as dear to those about him as he was happy to observe Mr. BEACH had been, and he hoped that he would be successful in meriting Mr. BEACH's indorsement. Three cheers were given for the new and three for the old proprietor, and at an early hour the excursionists returned to the City.

THE LATE BREVET MAJ. FAIRCHILD.—The members of the Scott Life Guard, and officers of the regiments of the First Division held a meeting on Saturday evening at the Armory in Centre Market to arrange the details for the funeral of Maj. FAIRCHILD to-day. Col. JAMES C. BURNHAM presided, and Capt. JAMES acted as Secretary. A Committee of four persons who were appointed for the purpose, reported a series of resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased, referring to his gallant conduct and patriotic services in the war with Mexico, and expressing condolence with his widow and relatives. A vote of thanks was offered to Maj. General SANFORD for his tender of four Companies to do escort duty in case of the non-attendance of any battalion for that purpose. The following programme was adopted for the funeral: "The members of the New-York Volunteers (Scott Life Guard) will meet at the armory, No. 461 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, and thence proceed in full uniform to the City Hall, from which place the funeral *cortege* will move at 2 o'clock. The Volunteers will act as guard of honor. The surviving members of the New-York regiment will [illegible] [illegible] report themselves to Col. BURNHAM, at the Governor's Room, City Hall, before 2 o'clock. The following gentlemen will act as pall-bearers: Brevet Colonels Burnham, Raynor and Shumway, Brevet Lieut. Col. Dyckman, Brevet Majors Farnsworth, Hall, Taylor and Innes, and Captains Smith, Lovell, Garland and Buck. Clergymen: Rev. Messrs. Armitage and Stryker. Lodges of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, of which the deceased was a member, intending to take part in the obsequies, will communicate with Col. BURNHAM. All those who served in the Army and Navy during the Mexican campaign, and now residing in the City, are invited to attend, and will report to Lieut. JAMES D. POTTER, at 10½ o'clock, in front of the City Hall. The members of the New-York Volunteers will appear in citizens' dress, wearing their medals. The different Lodges of F. and A. Masons who intend to participate in the funeral ceremonies, are requested to be at the Governor's Room promptly at 2 P. M. JAMES C. BURNHAM, Brevet Col. New-York Volunteers.

The Scott Life Guard will meet at their Armory on Monday, at 12 M. J. HOBART WARD, Capt.

INTERESTING FRACAS AT THE STEVENS HOUSE.—A few nights since there was a terrible rencontre at the Stevens House, between THOMAS BURNS, Inspector of Lands and Places, and ANDY HANLON, *alias* "Sappy Holland," two prominent politicians of the First Ward, which was occasioned, it was said, by an explosion of irritated feeling on the part of "Sappy," who complained that his former patron had not given him a fair share of the favors it was in his power to bestow on the distinguished shoulder-hitters of the Ward. In the combat that followed, the gouging and biting would have delighted all amateurs of "the fancy." TOM BURNS narrowly escaped losing his nose in the battle, the teeth of his antagonist having closed on it with a vice-like pertinacity.

YACHT UPSET—NARROW ESCAPE.—Yesterday evening, during the heavy squall which passed over the City, the yacht *George P. Loese*, when off Gowanus Bay, was capsized, and four gentlemen, JAMES MCGREEVE, JAMES MCQUEN, JOHN MURRY and DAVID EASTON, had a narrow escape from being drowned. After being three hours in the water they were rescued by two boats that pulled off from the shore.

FIRE IN A BUILDER'S SHOP.—Yesterday noon a fire occurred, from some unknown cause, in the premises, No. 490½ Second-avenue, occupied by Mr. WM FETTRECHT as a builder's shop. It was extinguished by the Police of the Twenty-first Precinct. The damage will probably reach $250; insured in the Citizen's Company.

THE GRAND BALL TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—We have been requested to state that the announcement that a grand ball would be given at the Metropolitan Hotel, by the British residents of this City, on the occasion of the arrival of the Prince of Wales here, is without the slightest foundation.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the Managers of this Society was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday last, FRANCIS HALL, Esq., in the Chair. Rev. E. HART, of New-Orleans, conducted the religious devotions. Five new auxiliaries were recognized—one in Ohio, one in Georgia, and three in Texas.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Last evening a Miss HEENAN, residing at No. 222 West Thirty-sixth-street, was seriously burnt about her face and arms by the explosion of a fluid lamp, which she was attempting to fill with the wick already lighted. Dr. HORSEFELD was summoned to attend her.

The Great Eastern in Fresh Difficulty.

IS SHE ENGLISH OR AMERICAN IN MODEL AND MACHINERY?

A suit is said to have been commenced in the Circuit Court of the United States against the *Great Eastern* steamship, for the infringement of an American patent, valued at $100 000.

The declaration alleges the issue of the patent in due form of law, its assignment to the plaintiffs, its value, and then has the following special count, which was framed for the purpose of avoiding the application of the decision of BROWN *vs.* DUCHESNE.

And these plaintiffs further say, that the defendant, well knowing the premises, but contriving and intending to injure the said plaintiffs in that behalf, &c., &c., on the 30th day of July, A. D., 1860, &c., at the said City of New-York, within said Southern District of New-York, the defendant being then the master of the steamship *Great Eastern*, departed from the port of New-York upon a certain private excursion, and under a special coasting license from the Collector of the Port of New-York, for coasting along the shores of the State of New-Jersey, and of the United States, and returning again along said coast, and in the waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, and at the said time and times neither being engaged in foreign traffic, nor coming into or going out of any ports of the United States, on any voyage to or from any foreign country, used as the motive power in the propulsion of said steamship, said improvement in said letters patent described, in violation of the rights of these plaintiffs, &c., &c.

The following extracts from the specifications will give a general idea of the scope of the patent:

The nature of the first part of my invention consists in combining with the paddle-wheels, constructed in any desired manner, and placed at the sides of the vessel, a propeller or propellers, placed at the stern of the vessel, the axis of which to be parallel (or nearly so) with the keel of the vessel, so that the vessel shall be impelled by the joint action of the propeller or propellers at the stern, and the paddle wheels at the sides, such joint action having the effect, as shown by experiment, to impel the vessel with greater velocity and more steadily with a given force than by the action of the paddle-wheels or the propeller or propellers separately. And the second part of my invention consists in placing the paddle-wheels, when used in combination with the propeller or propellers at the stern, forward of the centre of gravity of the vessel, that a portion of the action of the paddle-wheels, thus placed, may have the effect to partly lift the bow of the vessel, while the propeller or propellers at the stern exerts all its action to impel the vessel forward.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL RESULT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHLOROFORM.

MICHAEL LENAHAN, a patient in Bellevue Hospital, died at that institution on Friday in consequence of the administration of chloroform by one of the assistant surgeons, preparatory to the performance of a delicate surgical operation. On Saturday, Coroner JACKMAN was summoned to investigate the circumstances attending the patient's death, and the following testimony was given by Dr. ALEX. RIVES: "Under the direction of Dr. MASON, I administered 1¼ ounces of chloroform to deceased, using every precaution and watching the pulse and breathing of the patient. In about five minutes from the time he commenced to inhale the chloroform, deceased became unconscious, and Dr. MASON was about to perform the operation, when the patient gave two or three convulsive respirations, and ceased breathing. Every effort was made to resuscitate him, but they proved of no avail." The jury were of opinion that due precaution had been used, and therefore rendered a verdict exonerating the physicians.

DEATH FROM THE EXPLOSION OF BURNING FLUID.

Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on Saturday upon the body of Mrs. HARRIETT F. LEAVITT, residing at No. 230 Third-street, whose death resulted from burns received on Friday evening, by the explosion of a can of burning fluid. At the time of the accident, deceased was pouring fluid into the joints of a bedstead, and setting fire to it, for the purpose of destroying vermin. The vapor from the fluid ignited at the flame of the lamp, and the can exploded in her hands, burning her so terribly that she survived the injuries but a few hours. Deceased was a native of Massachusetts, 28 years of age.

Police Reports.

ARRESTS ON A CHARGE OF ARSON.

The attention of Roundsman McCleary of the Fifth Precinct Police, was attracted at 12½ o'clock on Saturday night by the groans of a man in the cellar of an unoccupied building, No. 146 Church-street, who stated that he had fallen down and broken his back. He was immediately taken up by McCleary and another policeman and removed to the City Hospital. Five minutes later a fire broke out on the second floor of the same building among a heap of shavings, and this fact led to the supposition that John Schnepf, the injured man, had received his injuries in an attempt to commit incendiarism. The fire was soon extinguished by the Police, without the aid of the firemen, and subsequent investigation led to the arrest of Wm. W. Johnson and Emile Berger, two of Schnepf's companions, on suspicion of having been accessories to the transaction. Yesterday Fire Marshal Baker prosecuted an investigation, but on inquiring at the Hospital for Schnepf, learned that he had escaped from the institution by scaling the wall. He, however, was afterwards arrested. In the course of the investigation the young men made contradictory statements with reference to their knowledge of the affair, but each made a partial confession of his guilt. They will all be taken before a magistrate to-day for examination on a charge of arson. Schnepf said that he is a member of Hose Company No. 25, and Johnson was to have been proposed for membership to the same Company at its next meeting. Berger acknowledged himself to be one of the runners.

AN UNPLEASANT BIT OF EXPERIENCE.

On Saturday morning Miss Sarah Beebe, a young lady of pleasant appearance and respectable character, was arrested on a charge of having passed a counterfeit $5 bill on the Bank of Burlington, N. J. Miss Beebe, it appeared, had offered the bill in payment for some purchases at store No. 701 Greenwich-street, but the clerk informed her that it was worthless. She questioned the young man's judgment in the matter, particularly as the note had been given her by a lady acquaintance, and therefore she again offered it in a neighboring store. This time the bill was accepted, but before she had left the place, the person to whom she had first offered it caused her arrest. The young lady was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, feeling very keenly the disgrace which had been brought upon her. She told Justice QUACKENBUSH the circumstances under which she had passed the counterfeit, and denied that she knew it was bad. Under the impression that the young man who refused it was deceived as to its character, she thought there could be no harm in trying to pass it again. The magistrate gave full credit to her statement, but nevertheless deemed it his duty to detain her until her friends were sent for, when they were required to furnish bail for her appearance to answer. The severe lesson thus taught Miss Beebe may prove of benefit to other ladies who set their judgment in opposition to that of more experienced persons, and may save them from falling into similar disgrace.

PROBABLE MURDER OF A WIFE.

A difficulty occurred about 8 o'clock last evening, in a tenement house at the corner of Forty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, between Martin Halligan, a laborer, and his wife, which resulted unfortunately for the woman. After some time spent in mutual abuse, Halligan, it is said, seized some instrument—probably a poker—and beat his wife on the head, inflicting three deep wounds, one of which it is supposed fractured her skull. After doing the violence the man fled, leaving his victim in a senseless condition. The matter was brought to the attention of the police by some of the persons living in the house, and at a later hour Halligan was apprehended by [illegible] Murphy, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and he is now confined at the Station-house. It is probable that the woman will not survive her injuries.

STABBED HIS DEFAMER.

Mathew O'Neil, a worker in wire, aged 30 years, and residing in Thirty-eighth-street, engaged in a dispute on Saturday night with Anthony Delaney, at No. 115 East Twenty-eighth-street. Finally, Delaney called O'Neil a thief, but the latter could brook no such insult, and sought to avenge his honor by thrashing his defamer. Unable to accomplish his purpose without extraneous aid, he produced a file and thrust it into his antagonist's breast, giving him a serious wound. The bystanders, after the mischief had been done, separated the combatants, and after transferring O'Neil to the custody of the police, placed the wounded man under the care of a physician. O'Neil having been taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday morning, was fully committed to answer a charge of a felonious assault.

A ROUGH CUSTOMER

John Weber, a German, was taken into custody on Saturday night, charged with having feloniously assaulted Jacob Krebner, and Mary, his wife, who live at No. 111 Delancey-street. The complainants, it is said, keep a disreputable establishment at the house in question, and Weber favored them with his patronage. Having conducted himself in an offensive way, Krebner attempted to eject him, but received a terrible beating for his presumption, after which Weber went into the street and hurled a stone through the window, which struck Mrs. Krebner's head and caused a fracture of her skull. The accused was committed by Justice STEERS to answer for his conduct.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A NEW SWINDLING DODGE.—On Friday, Sergeant LEICH, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested a German named LEFORT on a charge of defrauding Mr. DOLCIUS and Mr. MOORE, of the Eastern District, in the sum of $325. His mode of proceeding is thus described: Being proprietor of a sewing-machine establishment in Orange-street, he would advertise for a partner, and to the person replying would make representations as to the magnitude of the business carried on. He would agree to give the applicant an interest on the latter putting in five machines, to be purchased at a specified place. When the machines were brought to the factory they were seized by a confederate of the accused and carried off, to satisfy a claim under an alleged judgment. For the machines purchased $65 each was paid.

ARREST OF LONG ISLAND BURGLARS AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY.—LOUIS BECK and FREDERICK DUFFEY were arrested on Friday, charged with having broken into a house at Glen Cove, some six weeks since, and having stolen therefrom property amounting in value to two or three hundred dollars. At the house where the parties were arrested—in the Nineteenth Ward—Sergeant GRIFFIN and Officers ROBERTSON and MUNN found a lot of ivory-handled knives and forks, silver spoons, silver-ware and jewelry, supposed to be a part of the property stolen at Glen Cove. The accused will be examined by Justice WALTER this morning. DUFFEY has already served a term in State Prison on a criminal charge.

INQUESTS.—On Friday Coroner HORTON held an inquest on the body of EMANUEL ANTONE, an Italian seaman, on the brig *Ellen*, at the foot of Congress-street. While hoisting the mainsail the gaff struck him on the head killing him almost instantly. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The same officer held an inquest on the body of MATTHEW AUGENT, who fell from the dock at South Ferry while asleep and was drowned. Also on the body of ABIGAIL KINMAN who died at New-Brooklyn of cholera morbus.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—On Friday, Coroner HORTON impanneled a jury to inquire into the late railroad accident at New-Brooklyn. The following are the names of the jurors: E. A. Concklin, Geo. Mayland, Albert Eckbert, Andrew Eastman, John H. Boerner, David H. Cox, David Afflick, John S. Doty, Samuel Davis, Charles Nicholas, George Shepard, Charles Merritt. The body of JAMES LYNCH, who was killed, was viewed, and the inquest adjourned until this afternoon.

BURGLARY.—At midnight on Friday, the grocery-store of DANIEL MOORE, No. 246 Grand-street, E. D., was entered by burglars and robbed of $75 in money. On Saturday morning, Officer MITCHELL arrested three boys, named Isaac Osborn, George Hayward and John Armstrong, on a charge of being engaged in the robbery. They were held for examination. OSBORN was arrested three months since for robbing Mr. MOORE, but the affair was passed over.

ACCIDENT AT THE SUGAR-HOUSE.—On Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock, a man named ROBERT MCGUFFIN, employed at the sugar-house, in Water, near Main-street, fell through the hatchway from the third story, and was taken to the City Hospital in a dying condition. This was the fifth accident of the kind that has occurred in the building.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths last week was 163; adults 47, children 116; males 89, females 74. The principal diseases were, cholera infantum, 28, cholera morbus 2, consumption 21, marasmus infantile 8, congestion of the brain, 9, scarlet fever 7, inflammation of the bowels, 4, diarrhœa 4, dysentery 3.

A Card from Mr. Guthrie.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1860.

Your disclaimer of any intention to indorse the infamous libel published in the TIMES of the 25th ult., over the signature of a certain S. D. DILLAYE, is satisfactory to myself and friends; but I think I am entitled to say, through the columns of the TIMES, in reply to the vituperative abuse contained in DILLAYE's letter referred to, that I have long since ceased to consider him either personally or pecuniarily responsible, and I shall take no further notice of anything he has written, or may hereafter write.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. B. GUTHRIE.

Advertisement.

Merchants, Wholesale and Retail, are often puzzled to know how to place their employes; whether this man will make a good salesman; that, a good accountant; this, a reliable and trustworthy confidential clerk; that, a cashier, &c. A phrenological description, carefully written out in full, would settle the question, and indicate the exact place each man can best fill. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, make private examinations, and gives full written descriptions, daily.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM IS IN THE ASCENDANT—His Museum is in the full tide of glory, it is crowded early and late—morning, noon and night—and everybody goes away satisfied and delighted. BARNUM never had such a list of novelties before, and the only wonder is how he can find them all, and how he can afford so much and so good for 25 cents. Look at his advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

The following two Patents for sale by ANDRE SABATIER at 120 Spring-street: Black French Varnish, suitable for varnishing all kinds of leather, such as boots, harness, metals; also, French Polish, for parlor and other furniture. At the above depôt these varnishes are offered at the loss prices of 30 cents a bottle. Military accoutrements renewed at $1 a set.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at

BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.
PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES IN OIL, AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

Racking headaches, loss of appetite, depression of spirits and disturbed sleep are symptoms of confirmed dyspepsia, for the speedy and effectual cure of which HOLLOWAY'S PILLS have "won golden opinions" throughout the civilized world.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Dealers are invited to call at our great manufacturing dépôt for new styles of Gas-Fixtures, &c., &c. WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT active and ½c. higher; sales 35,000 bushels at 90c.@91½c. for No. 2 Spring, and $1@1 01 for No. 1 Red in store. CORN firm; sales 20,000 bushels at 42c. in store. OATS steady and 3c.@4c. lower; sales at 22c.@23c. in store. *Receipts*—2,400 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—1,300 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS steady; 5c. on Corn to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York 1½ ℘ cent. premium.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR quiet, and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 40,000 bushels new white Winter, at $1 19½; 6,000 bushels new red Winter, at $1 09½. CORN steady, and in fair demand; sales 75,000 bushels, at 50c. OATS, small sales at 33c.@33½c. WHISKY nominal, at 19c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm at 30c. on Flour, 12½c. on Wheat, 11½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,100 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 334,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR dull but unchanged. WHEAT in better demand; sales 33,000 bushels new red Winter Western, part to arrive, on private terms. CORN steady; sales 5,400 bushels Illinois at 50½c. Other grains quiet. Canal FREIGHTS unchanged, at 27c. on Flour, 8c. on Wheat, 7½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,370 bbls. Flour; 2,400 bushels Wheat; 17,500 bushels Corn; 8,800 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advancing; white $1 45 @$1 60; red, $1 30@$1 30. CORN advancing; yellow, 70c.@72c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork, $19 50. LARD firm at 13½c.@14c. WHISKY dull at 21½c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR dull; sales unimportant. WHISKY advanced ½c. quoted 16½c. PROVISIONS firm. MONEY unaltered.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 4.

COTTON—The market is steady; sales to-day, 700 bales Middling, 10c. CORN dull, at 58c.@65c. Other articles unchanged.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Havana, by the *Star of the West* and *Quaker City* will close on Monday, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 4.—*In steamship Prince Albert, from Galway and St. Johns, N. F.*—Messrs. B. Davison, G. B. Barry, U. S. N.; Thomas Hughes, Capt. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Caroline Roogers, P. F. Murray, Mrs. Catharine Murray, G. P. Ashins, Rev. J. McDonnell, P. B. Welsh, Thos. Turner, R. D. Casson, P. Jordan, W. T. Jordan, Rev. P. and Mas. Woods, Wm. Byrne, H. Lemesserer, Miss C. Trimmingham, R. Greene, Mr. W. O'Donnell.

AUG. 4.—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Mr. P. Benkendoff, Dr. English, Mr. Keenased, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Day and son, A. Smith, Jas. Pearson, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Conchi, Mr. Dunlap, H. Scott.

In ship American Congress, from London—Samuel Ruby, Maurice Windus, Miss Mary Windus, John Heath, Misses Mary and Alice Heath.

In brig Anita Owen, from Nuevitas—Mr. Carlos Estrada and lady, Mr. Edward Rowe, Mrs. Anna Ramirez, Mrs. Mary D. Forbes.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG 4.—*In steamship Bremen, for Bremen*—E. Spies, Hoboken, N. J.; Rob Noack and lady, Berlin Prussia; Miss Conzaga Bernard, Miss Pia Kilian, Miss Bonifacia Buechler, St. Louis; Leonidas P. Wheat, Arkansas; S. Levy, New-Orleans; C. Linherr, New-York; A. Michaude, Henry de Freville, N. Wood, Havana; Junius W. Bill, Boston; Capt. B. Belleer, Bremen; E. Bischeff, Charleston, S. C.; John Dorn and wife, Gustav Geisle, Jacob Gottgen and wife, Jos. R. Taggart, Edward V. Curran, S. Carrol, New York; Mrs. Sophie Ahlers, S. C. Zenke, Bremen; W. Klingebiehl, Boston; M. F. Annecke and 3 children, Maria C. Booth, Detroit; C. Harms, Charleston, S. C.; A. Benchier, lady and 2 children, St. Louis; Charles Patch, lady and son, Elizabethport, N. J.; Fritz Rosemund, Pittsburgh; Wm. Johannigmann, Louisville; Charles Bordas and wife, London; John Huck, H. Holtz, California; Sarah Salzkotter, J. Jollivet, lady and child; F. Weyland, lady and son; F. C. Meyer and child, Philadelphia; A. Sack, Boston; Julius Manchon, Savannah; H. F. Wolff, California; H. H. Gunther and daughter, Lynchburg, Va.; W. Mills, New York; and 66 in the steerage. Total, 126.

AUG 4.—*In Steamship Vigo for Liverpool*—Miss L. T. Gilford, H. M. Wild, Master A. H. Haslin, James Quill, Mrs. Margaret Maher, Mme. Telesia Doche, Mme. Richard, A. R. Gibbons and wife, J. Burport and lady, John Brown and lady, R. Collart, Norman Campbell, R. Cross, Jr; Thomas Flatman, James Smith, J. Brush. Total, 142.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 01 | Sun sets.... 7 11 | Moon rises .. 8 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 14 | Gov. Island 11 03 | Hell Gate....12 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Monticello, Morley, Alexandria, &c., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Mount Vernon, Layfield, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co., Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia.

Ship Cynosure, McCullum, New-Orleans, J. McGaw.

Barks A. L. Reed, Sawyer, Galveston, Oakley & Keating; Spirit of the Times, Martin, Harbor Grace, Siffken & Ironside; H. Spalding, Sprout, Remedios, R. W. Trundy; P. Demill, Hoey, Savannah, Demill & Co.; Seora, Crocker, Staples, Glasgow, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Welkin, Blanchard, Glasgow, R. P. Buck & Co; M. Pojero, (Sic.) Costa, Marseilles, Lawrence Giles & Co.; Ocean Home, Lynch, St. Jago, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs T. B. Watson, Wood, Laguayra, Dallett & Bliss; C. W. Ring, Huntley, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Young Dorchester, (Br.) Dinsdale, Plymouth, Eng., J. S. Dealey; Grace Worthington, Freethy, St. Thomas, Duvall & Co; Avosetta, Tuzo, Martinique, McCall & Frith; E. A. McAdam, (Br.) Grant, Port Medway, Brett, Son & Co.; Benj. Delano, Baxter, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Denmark, Staples, Boston, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners Argo, Tooker, New-London, ——; Gil Blas, Bowland, St. Jago, C. Ackerly; Fair Wind, Bragg, Newbern, C. B. Dibble & Co.; A. E. Linnell, Freeman, Gibraltar, ——, W. Aiken, Wedmore, St. Johns, P. I. Nevius & Son; Martha Lambert, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter; Osprey, Smith, Washington, ——; Hamilton, Ogden, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; Sarah Bruen, Douglas, Georgetown, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Reindeer, Ridder, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Ringgold, Crowell, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Howard, Baker, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; T. Raymond, Latham, New-London, master; John, Kelsey, Hartford, master.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Aug. 5.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Alice, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Brig Wm. R. Sawyer, (of Harrington,) Frietts, Havana July 22, with sugar and molasses to Post & Small. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Schr. Nerio, (Por.,) Almeda, Oporto 54 ds., with wine, cork, &c., to order.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Continental, Baker, St. George 10 ds., with stone to master.

Schr. Rebecca, Plummer, Machiasport 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. E. A. Elliott, De Groot, Providence for Albany.

Sloop Brandywine, Young, New-Haven for Rondout.

WIND—During the day, from northward; very light.

Sailed.

Steamships Vigo, for Liverpool; Bremen, for Bremen; Augusta, for Savannah; Nashville, for Charleston; Yorktown, for Norfolk; Mount Vernon, for Baltimore; Monticello, for Washington, &c.; Patapsco, for Portland.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 5, sunset.—A ship and brig at anchor outside the Hook, bd. in. Wind light, N. W. Clear.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 5, sunset.—One ship in the Offing bd. in. Wind light, N. W. Clear.

Miscellaneous.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Aug. 1.—The schr. Zavalla, Francis, of and from Baltimore with a cargo of coal, bd. to Charleston, S. C. sprung a leak and came ashore on the 30th ult., about 12 miles S. of Ocracock Inlet. Part of materials have been landed, vessel broken up, and will prove a total loss. The Z. was built at Bluehill, Me., in 1849, 153 tons register, and owned by F. T. Ward, of Baltimore.

The schr. Worth, of and from Boston for Mobile, with a cargo of ice and locomotives, went ashore, July 24, on the Elbow of Abaco Reef, and became a total wreck. Part of cargo saved.

Spoken, &c.

Ada—schr., of Bath, from Darien for Glasgow, July 18, lat. 39, lon. 43.

Annie—bark, of Liverpool, N. S., July 28, Sable Island brng. N. W. 120 miles.

Busy—Br. brig, from St. Johns, N. F., for Pernambuco, was signalized July 17, lat. 35 30, lon. 35 51.

Duck Sam—Eng. bark, from Jamaica for London, July 14, lat. 42 28, lon. 47 28.

Emma—brig, of N. S., bd. S., Aug. 3, Sandy Hook W. by N. 70 miles.

Excelsior—ship, bd. to Liverpool, was passed Aug. 2, lat. 40 10, lon. 70 30.

Jibista—Am. bark, from Madeira for New-York, July 14, lat. 43 28, lon. 47 28.

Laurette—brig, bound S., was seen Aug. 1, lat. 36 42, lon. —.

Mary Baker—Br. bark, of South Yarmouth, N. S., from Bristol, Eng., for Savannah, 30 ds. out, was signalized July 20, lat. 35 57, lon. 46 13.

Medad Platt—bound S., was seen Aug. 1, lat. 36 42, lon. —.

Roanoke—ship, strg. W., was passed July 8, lat. 37 03, lon. 16 28.

Statira—whaling bark, from New Bedford, on a cruise, all well, July 11, lat. 40 50, lon. 27 53.

Weather Guage—schr., of Provincetown, on a cruise, 7 months out, with 60 bbls. sperm oil and 130 do. blackfish oil, July 21, lat. 38 30, lon. 74 38.

Wild Pigeon—ship, hence for Valparaiso, was seen Aug. 3, 40 miles S. of Nantucket.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Martins, July 23, schrs. Pacific, from Washington, N. C., just arr.; Catharine, from Newbern, just arr., with loss of head of her foremast; Ann Maria, from Antigua, to sail next day for Sombrero, to load guano for New-York.

At Eleuthera, July 26, schr. Dwight Davidson, for New-York, ldg.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

James M. Nixon..................Lessee and Manager.

Second week of the
MIDSUMMER SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, August 6, 1860.
and every evening during the week, and at the
MATINEES
On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAYS at 2 o'clock, will be revived the favorite spectacle taken from real life in modern days, entitled
THE FOX HUNTER'S HOLIDAY;
or,
THE MERRY SPORTS OF MERRIE ENGLAND,
That will be produced with additional effects, but with all the original scenery that rendered its production so significantly triumphant at
ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, LONDON,
AND
NIBLO'S GARDEN, NEW-YORK.
During this representation a
HURDLE RACE,
By three ladies,
M'lles. ZOYARA, ANNIE and CAROLINE.
M'lle ZOYARA WILL RIDE ZAIDEE
JAMES ROBINSON
ON GLENCOE,
Will give his Obstable Act.
All the Stars.
ZOYARA, HANLONS, ROBINSON,
CHARLTON, DUVERNAY, DE BACH,
SEBASTIAN, GUAGLIANI, PENTLAND,
And 40 Stars.
Admission....................................50 cents.

BOARDING.—FRONT ROOM ON SECOND AND third floors to be let with board to a gentleman and his wife or two young gentlemen, at cheap. A lady could be accommodated that would teach a little girl on the piano in part payment. References given and required. No. 18 [illegible]-st., near Varick.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable German girls, [illegible] as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can speak English. Apply at No. [illegible] Bowery, between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

A NURSE—WANTED, A STEADY, RESPONSIBLE middle-aged woman, to attend on a sick lady. Call from 10 to 12 A. M., at No. 2 [illegible]-st.